Crime—1918.

NEGROES ARE HELD FOR GRAND JURORS

CONVICTION ON CHARGES MEANS PENITENTIARY SENTENCE COURT NOTES

Two negroes were bound over from municipal court Friday to the grand jury on charges that may result in penitentiary sentences. Maud Willis pleaded not guilty to cutting with intent to kill Stella Jackson and was bound over under $1,000 bond, and Clarence Starkes' bond was placed at $2,000 for shooting with intent to kill. The Willis woman and Mrs. Jackson, also colored, engaged in an altercation last Monday. Starkes is alleged to have shot Mrs. Alice Caruth, colored, in the back with a shotgun. Mrs. Caruth is recovering at Bethesda hospital. Her life was at first despaired of by physicians.

Other Notes

May Fountain was found guilty of illicit relations with Earl Gibson and both were fined $100 and costs by Judge Oshe. John Sicks was fined $10 and costs for disorderly conduct. Four plain drunks were fined the usual amount.

The muffler enforcement orde brought two more motorists in cour and three more will appear Saturday. John Norman and Earl Benadum were fined $5 and costs on the charge. Richard Lee, Russell Franch and George Smith will appear today.

Woman Beaten in Face With Shoe by Angry Clerk

San Antonio, Tex., May 21.—Mrs. Clark Deman, a highly respected citizen, residing at Cherry and Indiana streets, was brutally assaulted in the Guaranty Shoe Store by a white clerk. Her object there was for a purchase. After failing to be satisfied by the salesman, who tried to force upon her something she did not want, she refusing, and while putting on her own shoes, this white brute of the usual southern type struck her a violent blow in the face with the heel of a shoe. The matter was immediately reported to the N. A. A. C. P., who have filed complaint against the clerk in the justice court, where he pleaded guilty and was fined $5. Additional charges have been filed against him in the County Criminal court for aggravated assault.

This is the type of southern white man that has caused a large number of the better element of conscientious Race loving people to leave their own home and flee to an atmosphere where the true spirit of democracy is approved and appreciated.

WARNER HENRY GUILTY OF STEALING 17 CHICKENS

Delaware City Colored Man Tried in General Sessions—His Brother Set Free.

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EV MAY 11, 1918

After a trial that lasted all day yesterday before Judge Rice in General Sessions, Warner Henry, also said to be known as "Kid" Warner, Negro, who has a laundry business in Delaware City, was convicted by a jury of the larceny of 17 chickens from the farm of Moses Marshall, near Townsend. His attorney, L. Irving Handy immediately asked for an arrest of judgment and made a motion for a new trial.

Joseph Henry, brother of the convicted Negro, was indicted with "Kid," but when the case was resumed in the afternoon Attorney-General Reinhardt entered a nolle prosequi upon the indictment against Joseph, because of a lack of sufficient evidence.

Warner, in his own defence, testified that he purchased the chickens from a certain colored man near Delaware City. He went to his brother's place, near Blackbird, early in the evening and returned home about 11 o'clock, he said. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the next morning he was awakened by the Negro knocking on the door, and from him he bought the 17 chickens that were found in his barn and which are alleged to have been stolen from Moses Marshall's farm. That morning he was arrested by Detective McCoy.

He knew nothing whatever of the theft of the fowls, he declared.

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS APRIL 11, 1918

COLORED GIRL GIVEN TIME TO REFRESH HER MEMORY

The memory of Bertha Douglas, colored, stands responsible for her serving either five months in the workhouse or eleven months and twenty-nine days. The Douglas woman is charged with stealing some property from a white family, and the part the officers found on her she did not deny stealing, but the part of the property still missing Bertha denies all knowledge of. Judge McReynolds, in sentencing Bertha, said: "I will just give you eleven months and twenty-nine days, and if you find the rest of that stolen property I will reduce your sentence to five months." Even after this the woman denied she knew anything of the whereabouts of the missing articles. However, Judge McReynolds stated he thought her memory would return with the closing of the workhouse doors behind her.

Two Detectives Accused

Y. C TRIBUNE JUNE 14, 1918

Grand Jury Completes Inquiry Into $100 Extortion Charge

District Attorney Swann and the grand jury have completed an investigation of a complaint against two detectives of the Fourth Branch Bureau suspected of "shaking down" a negro for $100 for testifying falsely in his favor to the grand jury which was seeking to indict the negro on grand larceny. Indictments for bribery and perjury are expected.

The complaint came from a brother-in-law of the negro. He is in the Tombs awaiting sentence for holding up a woman at Seventh Avenue and West 123d Street on May 8. He charges he was "framed up" because he still owed $50 to the detectives, who grafted from his brother-in-law.

"The evidence we have obtained convinces us that the detectives named swore falsely in order to prevent an indictment," said Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling, who, with Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora, presented the evidence to the grand jury.

POLICE CONDUCT RAID ON BLINDPIG; NAB 2 NEGRESSES

Two Colored Women Given Trial in Police Court on Thursday Evening

WAUKEGAN ILL SUN MARCH 1, 1918

ONE PAYS A FINE

Other is Dismissed as there Is not Sufficient Proof of Her Guilt

Two negresses were netted in a raid conducted by the police on a blind pig at 219 Market street, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. They gave their names as follows:

DAISY MITCHELL, aged 21, married.

LENA PATTEN, aged 26, unmarried.

Mrs. Mitchell was booked as the keeper of the place and was assessed a fine of $50 and costs, amounting in all to $54.40. She paid her fine and was discharged. The evidence disclosed the fact that Miss Patten could not be connected directly with the case and consequently the charge against her was dropped.

For some time the polcie had received complaints with regard to the nature of the place that was being conducted on Market street and they have had the place under surveillance. It was not until Thursday afternoon, however, that the evidence seemed strong enough to warrant a raid. The hearing took place in police court before Police Magistrate Walter Taylor later in the eve-

ANGLUM ARRESTS DESPERATE NEGRO

TRENTON N J GAZETTE APRIL 29 1918

Patrolman Harry Anglum yesterday showed William Johnson, a negro of 25 Barclay street, that he was not afraid of the threat he made that he would kill the next policeman who attempted to arrest him. The negro was arrested some time ago by Patrolman Anglum. Since then he has nursed a grudge against the police.

Yesterday Johnson, with a loaded .38-calibre revolver, threated to kill his wife. The woman shouted "police," and Patrolman Anglum hurried to the house, but found the doors locked. He climbed through a window and found the bad negro hiding in a corner with the revolver in his hand. Anglum nabbed him and sent him to police headquarters.

NEGRO CONVICTS HOLD MINE CREW AS HOSTAGES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 11.—Negro convicts at Banner Mines, in the western part of Jefferson county, struck or mutinied Tuesday morning and are holding five white men with them in the mine, demanding that Warden J. P. Hall be taken away, according to reports received here.

The men said to be held by the negroes are J. R. Justice, and Lewis R. Perkins, fire bosses, Matt Brown, night shift leader, a man named Barnwell and a man named Kelley.

The negroes are said to have mutinied this morning soon after being taken to their work in the mines. It is reported that they have flatly refused to come out unless Warden Hall is removed. This is apparently their only grievance. The number of men involved in the strike or mutiny has not been learned.

DR. SMITH PROTESTS RE-SENTENCING OF DISEASED NEGRO

Action of Tuscaloosa authorities in sending a negro to the penitentiary for a year and a day, after it had been discovered that he could not be worked on the roads because of ill health, caused Dr. Russell A. Smith, State prison physician to petition the governor for a parole for the negro or a reversal of the sentence, which Dr. Smith designated as merely a "money proposition." 2-21-18

According to the story, the negro was convicted of some crime in Tuscaloosa and sentenced to 18 months at hard labor. He appeared to be a man in perfect health, but after working several weeks on the road, his health began to fail and an examination revealed the fact that he was suffering from tuberculosis of the bone.

The negro was then returned to Tuscaloosa and there, Dr. Smith says, he was again sentenced, or a new sentence imposed of a year and a day in the penitentiary.

Dr. Smith wants the governor to investigate the charge.

PROTECTION AGAINST INJUSTICE BEFORE THE COURTS

Christian Dec. 14, 1918.

The Abolition Society, of which Joel Borton, a prominent Quaker, is president, has decided to take up the cases in which Negroes have not received justice before the courts. The first case was that of a Negro who had rented a house, in which whites said he should not live. The rent was doubled on him, and while he was moving in his goods were [illegible]len. He was so harrassed until [illegible] was forced to shoot one of his [illegible]mentors. For this he received a [illegible]tence of two years. The Soci[illegible]'s lawyer is trying to get his case [illegible]opened.

Another case was that of a Negro who had borne a good reputation, who was arrested for larceny, and sent to prison. There was no evidence against him. In fact, after he was sent to prison, the woman who had him arrested found her money. The man was released, and is now endeavoring to get damages for false arrest.

This is a noble work; for hundreds of Negroes are unjustly sentenced every year in this city.

The Abolition Society was organized about 1775. Benjamin Franklin was one of its first presidents. Joel Boston is now president; Arrabella Carter, Secretary. Among the colored members are George W. Mitchell, Esq., Dr. R. R. Wright, and Isadore Marten.

'BELGIAN PETE' HELD BY POLICE

[illegible]290 CLARKSBURG, W. V. TEL FEBRUARY [illegible], 1918

FOR BURGLARY

Negro Charged with Burglarizing a Bridgeport Store Last Week.

With the arrest Monday afternoon of Albert Smithers, colored, alias "Belgian Pete," city police believe they have solved the burglary at Bridgeport last week, when the store of C. H. Taylor and Company was entered and forty-two pairs of shoes and a small amount of cash taken therefrom. Eight pairs of shoes, which have been identified by Mr. Taylor, were recovered by the officers. They were in the possession of another man, who said he bought them of Smithers.

City Detective Windsor and Patrolman Bryant arrested Smithers in Trader's avenue. He denied any knowledge of the robbery. A warrant charging him with the burglary will be sworn out in a local magistrate's court.

Entrance to the store was gained through a side window, which was pried open. Two horses were stolen from the livery barn of Samuel Steele, near the store, the same night and later abandoned at Industria. It is believed by the police that the burglars of the store are the horse thieves, and that they used the animals as an aid to their escape.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ONE ARM NEGRESS GETS COLLECTOR

MR. H. L. BROWN HAS HARD LUCK WHEN HE GOES TO SEE MOLLIE YOUNG.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
OCTOBER 10 1918

Mr. H. L. Brown, collector for Younans & Demmond, real estate dealers, was cut and bitten by Mollie Young, a negro woman, while trying to collect rent this morning, according to a report made to the police. Immediately after the trouble Mollie left her house and the police have been unable to locate her yet. She lives at 628 Ell street.

Bit on Lip.

According to the report made to the police, Mr. Brown went to the woman's house Saturday and could not find her. He then placed a sign on the house stating it was for rent. This morning he returned and told the woman she would have to pay the rent or get out, and she started after him and cut him with a knife and bit him on the lip. She then made her getaway.

One-Armed Woman.

Mr. Brown went to a physician's office and had his wounds dressed. They are not thought to be serious. The negress had but one arm, and the police will not have much difficulty in finding her if she stays in the city.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
JUNE 13, 1918

"BEAT IT" ORDERS COP

Six Assorted Negroes "Bus' Him Down"—They Didn't Know He Was an Officer

"Beat it!" shouted Special Officer Barney Bergman at a group of colored children who were playing in the roadway on Sharon street while numerous peddlers were driving through the busy street. "Beat it nothin'," put in William E. Griffin of 606½ Main street, the father of several of the children. "Them chil'en got as much right there's you. What you mean, beat it?"

The officer proceeded to chase the children away, whereupon Griffin, according to the officer's statement, hit him squarely in the face with his fist. The special officer tried to come back, but before he got very far Daniel Tyson, colored, of 122 Sharon street, joined in the free-for-all and planted his fist over the officer's eye.

Mrs Tyson, an interested observer, was moved to take up the battle where her husband left off, and before the officer had a chance to rally from her husband's blow she got in her bit by taking a crack at Bergman. The timely arrival of a regular officer saved the special from further punishment. The three Negroes were placed under arrest on charges of assault on an officer. They expressed great surprise when they learned that Bergman was a special policeman.

HAD WHISKEY AFTER WINDOW IS SMASHED

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
MARCH 26 1918

Hayes Smith, Negro, was before Municipal Court today on the charge of breaking and entering. The case was continued until Monday at Smith's request.

The defendant was alleged to have broken a window in the Delaware Wine and Liquor Company's store at Nos. 102 and 104 Market street, early this morning. Charles H. Morrow, the arresting officer, told the court that the defendant had two quart bottles of whiskey and a quart bottle of gin in his possession when caught in the act of robbing the store.

Smith is said to have been paroled on a larceny charge by the higher court yesterday.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
APR 28, 1918

"JOY-RIDING" NEGRO

Three Months on Gang for Using Nick Christophulos' Car.

Charley Frederick, a negro employed at a local garage, pleaded guilty in City Court yesterday to "joy riding" with an automobile owned by Nick Christophulos. He said that he took the car out of the garage without the knowledge of the owner, and gave his friends a ride. Judge Guerry sentenced Frederick to serve three months on the chaingang or pay a fine of $40.

Henry Bens, a negro, pleaded guilty to gaming and was sentenced to serve three months or pay a fine of $25.

Herbert Johnson, a negro, pleaded guilty to larceny after trust, for the theft of $1.15 from Jones Brothers. He was sentenced to serve three months or pay a fine of $30.

Ed Rachels, a negro, was found guilty of larceny from the person. It was shown that he picked the pocket of Ham Ponder, of Hillsboro, of $9. He drew a sentence of 12 months or $200 and costs.

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH NEWS
JUNE 27, 1918

Colored Woman Must Face Charge of Grand Larceny

Effie Mimms, alias Ethel Brinckley, 36 years old, a colored American, was arrested last night on a charge of vagrancy and is held in the city jail pending an investigation by the police of a charge by G. V. Workman, 42 years old, that the Mimms woman had robbed him of $60. The police say that the stolen property was found in the city jail after the Mimms woman had been searched and allowed to go to that room alone. According to the officers the woman had been in the toils of the law many times and was been suspected of having robbed various men of more than $1,000 in a week, but this is the first time that any direct evidence has been obtained against her. The county attorney has been asked to issue a complaint charging her with grand larceny.

COPS PICK UP NEGRO SUSPECT

LORAIN O NEWS
APRIL 29, 1918

Richard Woods, colored, was picked up by police Saturday night and arrested on general principles and as being a suspicious character. Woods had been "shadowed" for a while and his own actions landed himself in jail.

In police court this morning he pleaded not guilty to the charge. His hearing was set for tomorrow morning by Judge Job.

CHATTANOOG[illegible] TENN TIMES
JUNE 13, 1918

NEGROES BACK AT WORK

"Strike" of Convicts in Alaba Mines Adjusted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 12.—Offici of the Pratt Consolidated Coal compa announced today that the state conv department, which is operating the B ner mines of the company, had resum the delivery from this mine of coal. statement was given out regarding the justment made with the convicts who n tinued yesterday, refusing to work unc certain of the foremen employed by t convict department. The interference w production was only temporary.

AKRON O. TIMES
MAY 14, 1918

—WAR CHEST: 1 TO 168—

NEGROES SENTENCED ON ROBBERY CHARGE

Lawrence Whitecotton and Henry Howard both pleaded guilty to high way robbery Monday and were sentenced to Mansfield reformator. Whitecotton did not plead guilty until a jury was impaneled to hear his case. Howard is the negro who created excitement recently by declaring that he killed Patrolmen Hunt and Costigan.

—WAR CHEST: 1 TO 168—

TERRE [illegible]
MAY [illegible] 1918

NEGRO SURRENDERS AFTER SHOOTING ILLINOIS MAN

VINCENNES, Ind., May 28.— Special.)—Sam Goff, 43 years old, who is said to have conducted a gambling house in Lawrence county across the river from this city, was shot and killed by Junitius Darah, 34 years old, a colored porter. The shooting is said to have occurred as the result of a dispute about a craps game. Darah with the revolver in his hand threatened to kill any one trying to arrest him and went to the home of Sheriff Hayes Bales where he gave himself up.

TAMPA FLA TIMES
APRIL 22, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN FINED FOR VIOLATIONS OF NEW VICE ORDINANCE

Four negro women were given 90 days each by Judge Tom Watson this morning for violation of the vice ordinance, having been arrested by Officers Jolly and Meeks at 709 Cass street, in company with four white soldiers early this morning. The patrolmen failed to capture the soldiers and Judge Watson questioned them in detail to learn if they had simply failed to arrest the men. He made a special appeal to the policemen to arrest the men in such cases whenever possible. The four women were Lucile Wilson, who lives at the address given, Lucile Lauriend, Julia Williams and Anna Bell Knight, all of whom claimed they were visiting her.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
JUNE 29, 1918

CHARGE NEGRESS KEPT HIS $180

Beatrice Thomas, negress, 29 years old, of 223 Grand Street, was arrested early yesterday morning upon complaint of Charles Davis, negro, of 3241 Boulevard, for having, it is alleged refused to return to Davis $180 he had given her to take care of for him. Davis also was arrested.

COLORED MAN
SPRINGFIELD O. SUN
MAY 31, 1918

Taken Into Custody at Urbana Is Believed Insane.

Merrill Dorsey, colored, was taken into custody Wednesday night in Miami street. The police at first thought him to be under the influence of liquor, but later discovered that he was mentally unbalanced. He was locked up in the city prison for safe keeping. Later he was transferred to the padded cell at the county jail.

The man is considered too dangerous to be allowed his freedom, and if his relatives cannot be located he will very likely be taken before Probate Judge Gibbs today, and if found to be mentally unbalanced committed to the state hospital.

INDIANA AUTHORITIES COMPLETE NEGRO SUSPECT

AKRON O PRESS
MAY 23 1918

Detective Frank Fedderson and Captain H. Van Cleave of Terre Haute, arrived in Akron Thursday morning for Charles Somtimer, 32, negro, arrested here Tuesday by Officer John Duffy on a charge of grand larceny.

According to these men, Somtimer has a long police record. He has served two terms in the Indiana State Penitentiary and one term in a Wisconsin Reformatory for a total of 12 years, they said. The negro is said to have burglarized many houses in Terre Haute within the last two months.

AKRON O. TIMES
JUNE 19, 1918

CHINESE HELD UP BY NEGRO FOOTPADS

Gee Pop, a Chinese living at 569 Grant st., was held up by two negroes Tuesday night on N. Howard st., according to police.

Pop was passing the Fort Pitt Coal Co. on N. Howard when two negroes hailed him, police say, and when he turned they held him and took $4 from him. He could furnish the police with but a meagre description of the robbers.

AURORA ILL NEWS
JUNE 11, 1918

Colored Men Fight.—George Jenkins, colored, once ordered out of town by the police, was arrested last night on a charge of beating George Taylor, also colored. The fight took place in North Broadway. Jenkins gave bail and is to be arraigned before Police Magistrate Barlow at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

AKRON O. TIMES
MAY 23 1918

NEGRO CAUGHT HERE WANTED IN INDIANA

Captain Van Cleve and Detective Frank Fedderson of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived in Akron Thursday morning to take in charge Charles Sumtimer, negro, who is wanted in Terre Haute for a series of burglaries and jail breaking.

Detective Fedderson said Sumtimer is one of the most wanted men in the country. According to the two officers, he has several times escaped officers who were taking him in custody. In Terre Haute he escaped from the patrol while being taken from headquarters to the jail, by throwing pepper in the eyes of the officer who had him in charge.

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
MARCH 26, 1918

FIVE WHIPPED AT POST.

Five men, four of them Negroes, convicted at the recent term of the Court of General Sessions, were lashed at the Workhouse this morning. Edward Brown, a Negro, who was convicted of stealing condensed milk and was sentenced to serve three months and to be whipped with ten lashes, had his lashes remitted. Those whipped were: Zezopan Blazkiewez, 10 lashes; Dexter Reed, 10 lashes; Walter Gray, 10 lashes; John Williams, 20 lashes; Charles Batten, 20 lashes.

DETROIT MICH TIMES
MARCH 28, 1918

Edward Hines, Negro, convicted of highway robbery, was sentenced to serve from 10 to 25 years in Jackson prison by Judge Jeffries Saturday. Hines hit E. C. Smith, another Negro, over the head 14 times with a club and after robbing him of $340, left him in the snow in an alley. The man nearly froze to death. The court made no recommendation as to the length of time Hines should serve and he may be imprisoned the full 25 years. Both Judges Jeffries and Wilkins sentenced several other prisoners to terms ranging from six months in the workhouse to five years in state prison for offenses from automobile stealing to stabbing and shooting.

STOCKTON CAL EVE RECORD
APRIL 12 1918

NEGRO RELIEVED TILL OF GROCERY STORE

A grocery and notion store conducted by Mrs. J. H. Murphy at 448 South California street was held up by a big husky Negro last night and the till relieved of $17. While in a back room, Mrs. Murphy heard the bell of her cash register ring, and when she entered the store, was confronted by the Negro with a revolver in his hand.

Cautioning her to keep quiet, he took the money from the register and backed out. The police, when summoned, were unable to find any trace of the man.

RICHMOND VA LEADER
APRIL 18, 1918

GETS YEAR IN JAIL.

William Penn, alias Lawrence Houston, colored, was convicted in the hustings court of assaulting Solomon Kirby and he was sent to jail for twelve months and fined $5.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Crime—1918

BEDDOW IS NAMED JAIL REFORM HEAD

Birmingham Attorney Inspects Nearby Prisons With Distinguished Expert.

Roderick Beddow, well known young attorney, has been named President of the Alabama Committee on Prison Reform. He has taken active hold of the office and aims to have considerable time towards a correction of the ills in the treatment of the unfortunates of the State.

In company with Dr. Hart, of the Rockefeller Institute, a distinguished student of criminals, President Beddow visited one of the larger penitentiaries in the immediate Birmingham district.

Said Mr. Beddow: "During the week I went out with Dr. Hart. the well known expert, who has just completed a tour of Alabama prisons, and in the presence of the man who is devoting his life to the study of penal institutions and seeking more humane treatment for the prisoners, I had to blush for my State.

Alabama Prisons Condemned.

"By questions the visitor developed the fact that the State of Alabama was coining money out of the sweat of its convicts in the mines, more money per man than any other State or country in the world. The State of Alabama is responsible for this condition and not the employes. There were no means of instructions at that place and very poor facilities even for religious services, no facilities for recreation, diversion or spirituality or uplift. The place is merely constructed so as to brutalize those to whom the State owes the duty to reform and make better. Not having received the touch of human kindness or encouragement the convicts are made enemies to society, broken in spirit and left crushed and hopeless derelicts.

"The first thing of all, it is imperative that the convicts be taken out of the mines and that the lease system, whether to coal mining companies or logging companies, snould be abolished. No individual or corporation in the heyday of civilization snould be allowed to buy and exploit labor of human beings. Just think of it! These poor creatures are driven into the mines as the sun rises and work like slaves under the lash until it has become dark each day in the year, except Sunday. And think of it! They further exploit these human beings after working these unreasonable hours by offering them pay for overtime, a pay under the scale of free labor, and tempt these men who have no means of getting a cent to buy necessities.

Education of Convict Advocated.

"Second, there should be an effort to teach and instruct the convicts, to appeal to their spiritual nature and to encourage them and to let them know that society still is in touch and sympathy with them. Some means of recreation and diversion should be had in every penal institution so that they can come back into society when their term shall have expired not broken in spirit, feeling that society is unjust, but assured that society is just and has only demanded of them a proper sanction for its laws and discipline, and not tortured them from a spirit of vengeance and hate.

"We read about the horrors of the German prisons in which many an Allied soldier languishes, and we react at the thought of this Teutonic inhumanity. We ourselves are not free from fault. We are maintaining here within a few miles of the great City of Birmingham prison conditions which are not much better than those maintained in Germany and we are imprisoning our own citizens and not enemies. Let us not forget to put our own house in order as we are seeking to put the world's house in order."

SAVANNAH JUSTICE

The utter contempt of Negro people before the law, especially the law of minor courts, was well demonstrated in the cruel and rasping arraignment of Janie Stiles last Tuesday. Janie Stiles had brushed against a white woman at a bargain counter in a ten cent store; the two women had quarreled and threatened each other loud and long, but no blows had been struck. Janie Stiles was fined $200 or 60 days a very excessive penalty for the offense, and done calculated to increase the distrust of Negroes as to justice in the courts.

The most serious element in the case is not the severe penalty inflicted upon the defendant, Janie Stiles, for through some means she may regain her liberty; but the very grave and far reaching element involved is the damnable principle which was established in the premises, that of inviting and encouraging all white women to bring all colored women whom they may deem "impertinent" into court at will.

The circumstance suggests a great deal more than it says by word, and we do not hesitate to say that it will be terrribly depressing to colored people, especially since it has been said that Negroes get a fairly good brand of consideration in Chatham county courts.

The case, also, suggests a number of others in which something of the same contempt for the rights of Negroes has been indicated and exhibited in Savannah.

Negroes have always been made the special targets of vagrancy crusades and the operation of work or fight legislation. In a clash or fight between a defenseless, one-armed and sick Negro woman with a white collector, it was impossible to have the white man arrested by any process, although the woman was severely beaten and maimed.

Of late, we have not been getting the same satisfactory results from the bench which we formerly believed we received, an unsentimental justice, which knew no color or creed, but justice only.

In a careful study of the many conditions and circumstances affecting the relationship of the races in Savannah, in industry, in markets of commerce and in the courts, the sensible and conservative and courageous citizen sees that in its treatment of its Negro citizens, Savannah has sunk to the level of cities of unsavory and unenviable reputations.

We must conclude, moreover, that in this section at least there is no disposition to interpret and to inaugurate that strange institution called Democracy, for the establishment and preservation of which, to the benefit and glory of white America, nearly a half million Negro men are fighting today. Will justice for the Negro always remain a mockery? Will right never be enthroned? Is America fighting for Democracy? What is American democracy, anyway? Is it embodied in the news clipping we print herewith, taken from the Savannah Press of October 29th?

"On a charge of assaulting and threatening to throw rocks at Mrs. T. L. Richardson yesterday, Janie Stiles, a Negress, was fined $200 in police court this morning, with the alternative of serving 60 day on the brown farm. Mrs. Richardson testified the Negress had brushed up against her in Blumenthal's store and had pushed her out of the aisle, after which she followed her and had her arrested.

"Mrs. Richardson stated the ladies of the city put up with the impertinence of the Negro women most of the time, rather than have them arrested and have them come to court. Recorder Schwarz commended her for having the woman arrested and said he wished more would do it. They need not be afraid of coming to court, he said."

DR. KELLEY WRITES A STRONG LETTER

Birmingham

WANTS NEGROES TO REBUKE THE PRACTICE BY PROVIDING THE NECESSARY COMFORT FOR THESE GIRLS

Reporter

Court Expresses Its Regrets For The Poor

11/23/18

Dr. Kelley's Appeal Is For Help and Explains That These Girls Were Innocent, Honest and Colored—Wants Race Members to Come Forward.

Dr. J. H. Kelley of the Friendship Baptist Church, addresses an interesting letter, in the form of an appeal to the general public, and to race members particularly. Dr. Kelley discusses in his letter the arrest of little Miss Bessie Jones and Harris, of a few weeks past, the girls being charged with vagrancy. Their cases were tried on the 15th of this month, before Judge H. B. Abernathy, when the children were judged innocent of the charge, and Judge Abernathy regrets that the mother was forced to pay $40 for useless bonds, and again rebuked the practice of fee arresting officers, and when the Judge called the officers in question as to why this practice, he again expressed his disgust at the affair. Dr. Kelley makes the following statement in his letter:

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 19, 1918.

Dear Editor:

It is quite generally known among Colored people of this dtstrict how unfortunately little Miss Bessie Jones and her friend girl, a little Miss Harris, were treated a few days ago by officers of the law in this city. The writer when informed of the circumstances made immediate investigations and found the following to be the case: Bessie is the daughter of Mrs. Maggie Jones of 516 14th street. There are five children in this home, cared for by a hard working mother. Bessie a child in her early teens has worked until her right hand, dangerously afflicted either by rheumatism or paralysis, has disabled her. The hand has been treated by some of the best doctors of this city, but little relief has been given her. The little Miss Harris came to the city two or three days before her arrest to care for a sick relative. At the time of the arrest, these children had been to the doctors office to have a sick claim filled out for the sick relative referred to above. They were going quietly along the street and were snatched up by two or three officers and rushed to the big rock jail, and each placed under a two hundred dollar bond. Mrs. Jones was informed of the ugly plight the children were in and in her distress, a stranger, uninformed and broken hearted, pawned all of her humble possessions to secure forty dollars to pay a bondsman to sign a bond for the release of the girls. The writer stood by the children when the case was called in Judge Abernathy's court. After the girls made their statement and the writer explained the circumstances surrounding their home life and what injustice had been done them, the judge dismissed the charge for vagrancy made against them. In throwing the cases out of court, he denounced the arresting of the girls and expressed regrets that the poor mother had been made to lose the forty dollars for useless bonds.

These are the facts of the case. Certainly all thinking Negroes can see through them. What does it mean? What can we hope for if we can not in some way offer a helping hand and rebuke tangibly such an awful blow to the race? Poor, humble girls one of their hands maimed and afflicted, the other a stranger on an errand of mercy snatched off the street, thrust in jail. What for? No crime, none whatever. What then? They were Colered girls. That is all. Not girls well dressed, happy and going to school, but poor, defenseless children. Not loafing or rude but modest and well behaved children. If there were a father to protect, money to defend, influential friends to strengthen and intelligence to guide it would have been different. But no money, no experience, no strength and Colored, made these children easy prey for a system and a form of procedure here, if continued will close the streets and public places against the Colored people generally. Had we better not rebuke the thing now while it is mild and only acts on defenseless girls. This is the kind of treatment Germany gave the defenseless women of Belgium. We have sent our boys to die for these Belgium children. We are sending our money to help them. How would it do to help these at our own doors who are suffering like treatment, especially in the case just mentioned? Suggestion:

1. Let every Negro in public life speak of this occurrance to the end that we ourselves will show great kindness and help to the humblest of our poor race.

2. Let every church join in the subscription this paper has begun for little Bessie Jones and let us make it possible for her to enter school.

3. Let all organzations encourage some helpful consideration for the humble children of our own race and

let us begin now by refunding the forty dollars.

4. Let every manly Negro man and brave Negro women who reads this send a donation to the editor of this paper.

Your name and amount will be published.

Yours for the humblest Negro.

J. H. KELLEY,

Phone, Main 8241.
521 So. 19th Street.

S. CAROLINA JUSTICE

Judge Memminger Sentences Defendants the Same Day.

New York Age

COLOR MAKES DIFFERENCE

1-19-18

James Davenport Was Charged With Stealing Bicycle But Clarence Gould Was Tried for "Using Automobile Without the Consent of the Owner"—Court Tells Colored Defendant that the People's Property Must Be Protected.

(Special to The New York Age.)

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The peculiar workings of justice in the Southland was shown here one day last week, when James Davenport, colored, was sentenced to three years at hard labor for stealing a bicycle and Clarence D. Gould, white, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for stealing an automobile.

Both sentences were imposed the same day and in the same courtroom—Judge Memminger presiding. Both men were found guilty of stealing, but the charge preferred against Gould was that of "using the automobile without the consent of the owner."

James Davenport, the colored defendant, was charged with stealing a wheel from W. W. Horsford. He conducted his own defense. Davenport told the jury that his brother took the wheel and left it with him: that his brother was helping to build a double-track for the Southern Railway.

The jury was out but a short time, returning a verdict of guilty. In imposing sentence Judge Memminger told the defendant that he had made a mistake in not pleading guilty, as his defense was ridiculous. He reminded the Negro that the people's property must be protected and sentenced him to serve three years at hard labor on the gang or three years of hard labor at the penitentiary.

Clarence Gould, the white man, had taken a car belonging to Miss Dorothy Napier. Gould's story was to the effect that he became intoxicated and took the car late one afternoon. After traveling out in the country he decided to go to Chatanooga. Officers arrested him in Ackworth, Ga., on October 19, and was held a prisoner until the day of his trial.

The court felt that the defendant had been partly punished while a prisoner since October. So he made allowance for the time Gould had already served and sentenced him to serve thirty days in the county jail.

JUDGE ABERNATHY SCORES OFFICERS

The Evening Herald

NEGROES DISCHARGED IN MUNICIPAL COURT—JUDGE FORT STRONG IN CONDEMNATION OF EXPLOITING POOR.

Reporter

WOULD PROTECT THE HUMBLE

10-6-18

Both Judges Sign Statement To Be Precautious and Not To Find People Merely For Fee.

(Age-Herald 9-29-18.)

Carrying out his policy of preventing his court to be used as a means of extorting fees from the poor and defenseless, Judge H. B. Abernathy, of the municipal court, discharged a score of Negro women and men charged with doing business without a license.

The defendants were arrested last Monday at the circus grounds when the constables of the municipal court and their deputies made wholesale arrests of men and women who were selling lunches to the Negroes.

Over 100 arrests were made and of these about 75 were arrested by Constable J. D. Carlisle's deputies, George Courson and W. K. Askew. These defendants were taken before Judge John McQueen, and the cases against them were dismissed on the payment of costs, amount to about $5, all of which went to the officers.

Between 20 and 30 were arrested by Constable J. N. Matlock and his deputy, James Daley, and taken before Judge Abernethy, expressed his opinion that the arrests were without warrant and stated that he was going to discharge the defendants without the payment of costs and sent for Solicitor Tate, who immediately approved of his decision.

Defendants Discharged.

In discharging the defendants Judge Abernethy said: "A year ago about the same time and place these same Negroes were arrested on the same charge. They were brought before me, and on hearing the evidence were discharged without the payment of cost, and the arresting officers instructed not to arrest these people when the facts showed that they were operating only for a day and did not intend to continue in business.

"It seemed to me that the arrests were made solely for the purpose of getting fees, and the preesnt cases are of the same character, and in my opinion it was an outrage to arrest them. They were not in competition with the restaurant people, except those with the circus, which, in the latter event, was commendable, as it kept some of the circus money at home.

"Furthermore, four-fifths of these defendants are decrepit men and women, unable to work, who merely tried to earn a little money, and for them to be arrested and dragged into court and their trifling earnings confiscated for the benefit of the arresting officers is, as I see it, a shame and disgrace. The state did not get any revenue from the arrests, nor do I think the state wanted any, and I do not see why the officers should be permitted to benefit by their misfortunes. You are all discharged."

Judge Fort's Opinion.

Judge W. E. Fort was present at the trial and at the conclusion of Judge Abernethy's remarks was asked his opinion as to the cases. Judge Fort strongly expressed his disapproval of the practice of wholesale arrests for the purpose of fees, and stated that every court from the highest to the lowest should set itself against such practices.

"No useful purpose can be served by the prosecution of the poor and helpless, and the fact that these people in this instance were trying to add a little to their scanty means and livelihood should rather be commended than exploited for personal gain. In my opinion they had violated no law and, therefore, should not be required to pay any part of the costs of court."

On the motion of Solicitor Tate the following statement was signed by Judge John McQueen and Judge Abernethy of the first and second divisions of the municipal court. Judge Thomas Lea of the third division was not asked to sign the statement, as he tries civil cases only.

"In view of the arrest of a great many colored women and some colored men on circus day by the officers working out of the municipal court of Birmingham on charges of doing business without licenses; and, it appearing that the defendants in these cases were not doing business with intent to continue the same, but were merely selling small eatables and light wares on the occasion of the circus to earn a trivial addition to their support, and the judges of this court, after a conference, being of the opinion that these arrests were ill advised, unnecessary and oppressive, and that the ends of justice do not call for the prosecution of such minor and unsubstantial cases and that such cases should not be multiplied to the vexation of poor and inoffensive people; such of these cases are pending will be noll prossed and no costs charged against the defendants. We deem this action specially necessary at this time when the colored people generally are so loyally showing their co-operation in war work and industry.

"In future, the divisions of this court which handle criminal cases will not issue warrants in such cases except upon affidavit of disinterested citizens after investigation, or when the prosecution has the sanction of the solicitor's office; and if arrests are made by officers without warrant and are shown to be frivolous or oppressive, no costs will be taxed against defendants and it may be proper summary action will be taken by the courts against those who cause these arrests.

"JOHN M'QUEEN,
"H. B. ABERNETHY."

COLORED MURDERS INCREASED.

The Guardian

In 1917 Due To Influx of Negroes, But Suicides Decrease, Bauer Says.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1918.—There were 1,137 deaths reported to Coroner Bauer for investigation during 1917, compared with 1,017 deaths reported to the Coroner in 1916.

Dr. Bauer's annual report, compiled yesterday, shows the number of murders increased, suicides decreased, accidents decreased and the number of sudden deaths from natural causes increased. Two more men ended their lives in 1917 than in 1916, but there were six less women who tired of life in 1917 than in 1916. The increase in the number of murders in 1917 was due entirely to the murder of Negroes, most of them from the South.

Jan. 12, 1918

The Coroner's figures are as follows: Homicides—1917, 75; 1916, 69; increase, 6. Suicides—1917, 81; 1916, 85; decrease, 4. Accidents—1917, 357; 1916, 402; decrease, 45. Natural—1917, 539; 1916, 428; increase, 111. Alcohol—1917, 5; 1916, 33; decrease, 28.

There were 30 drownings in 1917 and 4 heat prostrations.

Accidental deaths are compared as follows: Automobiles—1917, 63; 1916, 38. Railroads—1917, 75; 1916, 78. Motorcycles—1917, 3; 1916, 2. Drownings—1917, 30; 1916, 28. Elevators—1917, 3; 1916, 7. Gas Asphyxiation—1917, 1; 1916, 25. Street Cars—1917, 14; 1916, 6.

A list of miscellaneous accidents shows 12 persons died as the result of fire from open grates.

COLORED LAWYER SAYS HIS RACE HAS MORE DEMOCRACY THAN WHITES

SOUTH END (IND. NEWS)

MAY 17, 1918

Atty. J. W. Thomas, in defending his colored clients Thursday afternoon in city court, who were taken in a raid at the George Johnson restaurant, 118 W. Polk st., on the night of May 7, told the court that the people of his race are more democratic than the people of the white race, and they do not stand on the social conditions that white people do. He said that the Negro housing conditions in this city are inadequate and hence they like to linger around these restaurants after finishing their meals for social enjoyment.

Judge Gilmer found all those taken in the raid guilty. Johnson received a fine of $10 and costs for operating a house of ill-fame. The following received fines and sentences for associating: Menerva Todd, $10 and costs and 10 days in jail; Leah Marshall and Octavia Feleux, $5 and costs; Roy Ross, A. B. Gilbert, Robert Ford, John Brown, Bert Smith, W. W. Holbrook, all received $10 and costs. Bill Westown, a crippled newsboy, and Chester Akers, a one-armed man, received suspended sentences of $10 and costs.

Atty. George Sands, representing Johnson, appealed from the decision of Judge Gilmer. Atty. Thomas for the other defendants, also appealed.

Crime—1918

SAYS OFFICER REFUSED TO AID INJURED NEGRO

Constitution 5-19-18

"Just Let Him Bleed to Death," G. H. Morris Quotes Policeman as Saying.

5—19—18

After being ejected from an English avenue car, where he claims to have received a severe beating from the conductor, Will Edwards, a negro, 30 years of age, was taken to Grady hospital in a taxicab last night shortly before midnight by G. H. Morris, an employee of the N., C. & St. L. railway, who stated upon arrival at Grady that he was forced to bring the negro to the hospital in order to save him from bleeding to death, after a police officer on the corner of Jones avenue and Marietta street had refused to call an ambulance, or to have anything to do with the wounded man, saying, "It's only a negro; just let him bleed to death."

Mr. Morris expressed himself as very indignant over the alleged action of the police officer, and declares that, although he does not know his name, he will be able to identify the officer, against whom he says he will prefer charges before the board of police commissioners.

The negro is badly wounded, with a hole in his head and other cut and bruises, which he claims resulted from a beating administered to him by the conductor of car No. 322, of the English avenue line. The story told by the negro after arriving at Grady hospital, was that he had been asked for his fare a second time by the conductor, and when he informed the street car man that he had paid his fare one time, he declares the conductor called him a liar. A fight resulted, in which the negro claims the car man used a billy upon him.

A call to the publicity agent of the street car company resulted in the information that no report had been made of the matter, and the name of the conductor could not be learned in order to get a statement from him.

Mr. Morris, who works for the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, at Inman yards, stated that he saw the negro ejected from the English avenue car, and that as the wounded man lay bleeding he called upon the policeman at the corner of Jones avenue and Marietta street to take care of the negro and call an ambulance. "This the officer refused to do," said Mr. Morris, "saying it was 'only a negro, and just let him bleed to death.' I do not know the officer's name, but I can identify him, and I will prefer charges against him for refusing to aid me in getting the wounded negro to the hospital. I called the Grady ambulance, but when I found it was busy, I then hailed a passing taxicab, and brought the negro to the hospital."

The negro is said to be badly hurt by the doctors at Grady.

WELCH PRAISES CONVICTS' WORK IN TURPENTINE CAMPS

Montgomery Journal 5-19-18

Says In Letter to W. E. Matthews, Jr., That Convicts Are Well Cared For

Praise was bestowed on the turpentine camps and saw mill camps, in which State convicts are worked in Covington and Escambia counties by Dr. S. W. Welch, State health officer in a letter to W. E. Matthews, Jr., president of the State convict department. Dr. Welch congratulates Mr. Matthews for the care which is used in looking after the welfare of these men.

Dr. Welch's letter follows:

"While on a visit to Covington county a short time ago, I inspected the convict camp located in the saw mill and turpentine districts of Covingtor and Escambia counties. I went to these places with considerable prejudice in my mind engendered by reports which had come to me from time to time.

"I expected to find the sanitary appointments of the camp bad. I wish to say that the conditions were much better than the same class of labor I find at home and it would be hard to improve upon the sanitary conditions under the circumstances.

"The sleeping quarters were clean and well ventilated. Ample air space for each individual was provided and the sleeping quarters were properly screened against flies and mosquitoes. Ample bathing facilities and sanitary privies are also provided. The men were well dressed and cleanly in appearance.

"I was at the camps while dinner was being served and found the rations well balanced, the dining rooms all screened and being few flies about the place.

"On the whole, I found but one man in the four camps inspected who was complaining. He was probably a tubercular patient who had been in the camp only a few days and was ordered removed to the tuberculosis camp at once. I was very agreeably surprised at the sanitary appointments under which the men were living and I wish to commend your office for the good work it is doing."

Dr. Welch said that in the near future he hoped to visit all of the camps.

THIEF RUNS INTO HORNET NEST WHEN NEGRESS SEES HIM

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JUNE 14, 1918

Out at the home of A. D. Mason, 457 Vance, is Mattie Blount, negress, whose nerve and belligerency is recommended to slackers.

At 3 o'clock this morning a negro man slipped into the servant's quarters and was robbing the place when the negress awoke. She at once tackled the intruder, and a regular scrimmage followed, in which the woman came out victorious. The man escaped, but the woman got his name, number, watch, hat and goat. In the hat was an employment card showing his name and where he was employed.

COLORED TOUCHED SLEEPER FOR TIME PIECE

MARIETTA OHIO LEADER
JUNE 14, 1918

Winifred Davis, colored porter at the St. Cloud hotel, was taken before Mayor A. A. Crawford, Friday morning, and charged with petty larceny. He pleaded not guilty, was bound over to the grand jury with bond fixed at $200. He was taken back but soon changed his mind about the plea and was returned to enter a plea of guilty. He was assessed a fine of $25 and costs and was sent back to serve it out.

Davis was working at the hotel, Thursday night, G. O. Woodcock, of New Martinsville, W. Va., came to Marietta for a few drinks and was taken to his room in the hotel by Davis, while in a state of semi-consciousness.

Davis prepared him for bed and then took a silver watch valued at $20, for his trouble. Woodcock also charged that some money was missing but thorough search of the accused failed to reveal this. The watch was pawned at a second hand store on Tiber way for $1.50. Davis was taken in charge soon after the theft occurred.

ALLEGED POLICE BRUTALITY TO BE BARED IN COURT

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
JUNE 8, 1918

Members of the city council subcommittee on crime will be invited to hear a story of alleged police brutality next Friday in Judge Arnold's court, when the hearing of the case of four Negro boys accused of the theft of an overcoat from Marshall Field & Co. is resumed.

The boys were arraigned before Judge Arnold yesterday. They are Joseph Rutto, John Hutchinson, Robert Taylor, and Ira Blackwell. They are aged between 13 and 16. When the case came up Miss Jeanette Bates and Miss Amelia Sears of the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes were present to represent them. At their request the hearing was continued in order that more time could be given to the recital of the acts of alleged police brutality.

It was declared that one of the boys had been held for ten days in the basement of a police station without being booked. Another is said to have been held five days under similar conditions and in neither case was the family notified. Taylor is declared to have been kicked in the stomach by a policeman at the Cottage Grove avenue station to induce a confession.

HARTFORD CONN TIMES
OCTOBER 22, 1918

HELEN JOHNSON.

Helen Johnson was brought before the judge of the United States court for the district of New York, charged with selling liquor to a soldier. A pretty flagrant case, it was stated. Then perhaps what happened might be taken as a surprise.

Judge Clayton addressed the prisoner. "Helen," he said, "down where I came from we call negroes by their first names. But not to belittle them. I think down there we understand the negro people better than do the folks up here. We have a deeper sympathy for them, because we know them. I have known negro people all my life. During the Civil war my father was in the Confederate army. There were five of us children on the old plantation with mother and the negroes. And when we ran short of food the slave woman who took care of me divided the little corn meal she had hoarded up between her own boy and me."

The judge's voice was low but distinctly heard for the absolute silence in the court room as he went on: "Helen, that woman loved me to her dying day, and I loved her. The negroes are a docile race—the most docile race in the world. They will do almost anything a white person tells them to do. Helen, I am going to make allowances for you. But I am going to punish you. The United States wants its soldiers to leave liquor alone, and the law says no one shall sell liquor to them. I am going to punish you with a fine of ten dollars. I want you to promise me, Helen, that never again so long as you live will you violate the law of the land or sell liquor to a soldier. Do you promise, Helen?" And Helen answered: "I promise I never will."

Perhaps Helen will not keep her promise; some white people do not keep theirs. But no one who knows human nature will doubt that she is more likely to keep the law hereafter than if she had not received that understanding talk and that light fine.

Here was a judge who understood. He presented the case of the white man and his black brother as one who has not lived in the south could not present it, and there is in what he said something well worth the consideration of his northern brethren.

MAYOR TALKS ON VICE WITH NEGRO PASTORS

EVANSVILLE IND PRESS
OCTOBER 10, 1918

Mayor Bosse today told two of the colored preachers who recently wrote him concerning conditions in Baptisttown that any time the colored ministers of the city would assume their full share of responsibility over the morals of the people of that section of the city he would give them every assistance. This was in reply to the charge that the administration is permitting vice to run rampant in Baptisttown.

The ministers called upon the mayor to ask what he had done in regard to cleaning up the "crap games." He greeted them with a querry as to why the Colored Y. M. C. A. is comparatively speaking a morgue. He asked what are they doing as Christian ministers to provide proper recreation for the members of their parishes.

One of the ministers would not deny that the letters which have been written the mayor recently were compiled by Earnest Tidrington erstwhile member of the detective force.

The mayor told the ministers that there is no law to prevent a group of citizens from organizing a social club and that should the council pass an ordinance licensing the clubs the administration could then have some control of them. As to their statement that crime is on the increase in Evansville the mayor merely quoted them the police record of law violations for the past few months.

Mayor Bosse assured the ministers that he will give them personal as well as executive assistance in promoting the social interests of the colored people of the city as soon as the ministers themselves indicate by their actions that they will do their part.

No affidavits have been filed against the alleged keepers of the games by the colored ministers themselves.

AKRON O. TIMES
MAY 25, 1918

FAMOUS NAMES ON PRISONERS DOCKET

Among the aggregation which was arraigned before Judge Vaughan on intoxication charges Saturday morning were Andrew Jackson and Jim Jeffries, said to be no blood kin of famous men of the same name. At least they were not spared the usual price of $2 and costs for imbibing too freely.

WANTS NEW TRIAL.

Fred Waters, negro, convicted of arson, Saturday filed a petition for a new trial, thru his attorney, Thomas Green. He charges errors and alleges that new evidence has been secured. He is charged with having burned his barber shop to collect the insurance.

DANVILLE VA REGISTER
APRIL 3 1918

Charge Against Main Street Sexton Will Be Heard Today

The charge preferred against Sam Avery, a negro, who is held answerable to a warrant charging the use of insulting language and obstruction to a police officer in performance of his duty, was continued yesterday until 9 o'clock today after the stage had been set for a hearing. The officer who brings the charge is S. J. Bowles. He is said to have clubbed Avery on Saturday afternoon after the street car fatality on Craghead street and to have later put Avery in jail. Soon after court adjourned yesterday. Avery brought a counter charge against Bowles alleging an assault.

The case has evoked wide interest and more than twenty witnesses, most of them for the negro, were present yesterday when the case was called. Avery for eleven years has been sexton of Main Street Methodist church, and the official board of this church has become interested. In the ante-room adjoining the court-room were to be found several of the board. Rev. J. N. Latham, D. D., pastor of the church, was there, also James T. Catlin, A. D. Keen, W. B. Hill and Charles Booth. They were there, it is understood, to appear as character witnesses for Avery.

After the case had been called, Avery, who was in the dock and who did not appear to have any visible scars about his head, asked that he be allowed to employ counsel. It developed that he had retained W. P. Allen, a negro lawyer, but he is out of town today. M. K. Harris was also retained conditionally, but Mr. Harris told the court that he would not appear in the case alone, having had an agreement with Allen which he was loath to break in his absence. He withdrew from the case. Mayor Wooding then asked if Avery wanted to go into trial, but the negro said that he preferred to have his counsel, and Mayor Wooding, unwilling to force the issue, granted a postponement until this morning.

Bowles claims that the negro replied to him impudently on Saturday when he told him to move back on the sidewalk. He also claims that at the same time Avery put his hand to his hip on which Bowles clubbed him several times severely bending his billet in the effort. Later, he took the negro and put him in jail, but Avery was released in a few minutes' time and recognized for his appearance in court yesterday.

While the Police Commission meets tonight, Mayor Wooding said that he thought that it was unlikely that any action by that body would be taken before the case is heard in the court. It is possible, after the mayor has settled the pending warrants, the case may be reopened before the commissioners, that is if the officer is found to have wrongly struck the accused.

Bowles has a number of white witnesses. Most of those for Avery are colored. Bowles said yesterday that he had done nothing that he was ashamed of and nothing that he would not do again under similar circumstances.

MOB OF 2,000 NEGROES ASSAILS 2 POLICEMEN

Hurl Sticks, Stones and Bottles Until Reserves Rescue Them —Two Arrests Made.

N. Y. WORLD
APRIL 15, 1918

Two policemen were showered with sticks, stones and bottles as they held at bay 2,000 negroes at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street yesterday afternoon. Half a dozen shots were fired in the air by the policemen before police reserves rescued them.

Trouble started when Policeman Jeremiah Smith of the West 135th Street Station refused to arrest a white man who owned a new stand, at the request of a negro owner of a neighboring stand. The negro charged the white with stealing five of his newspapers. Smith told the negro to go to court and get a summons.

While Smith tried to calm the angry black a crowd collected. When Policeman Frank Campbell of the same station ran up he found Smith flat on the sidewalk with a dozen angry men kicking and jumping on him. Campbell with his night stick drove the assailants back long enough to get Smith to his feet.

Some one telephoned the police station. The crowd continued to grow. Campbell and Smith, with hands on revolvers and poised night sticks, backed against a building and waited rescue. The crowd shouted and threw things.

Policemen estimated the crowd at 2,000 when the reserves from the West 135th Street Station came up. The bluecoats scattered the mob. Many ran into houses on the avenue. Others continued to throw things.

Policeman James Mohan, also of the West 135th Street Station, seized Charles Austin of No. 183 West 134th Street, who seemed to be active in the mob. The policeman says the prisoner bit his hand.

About this time reserves from the West 123d Street Station came up. With the added forces the mob was dispersed.

Robert Smith, twenty-four, of No. 504 Lenox Avenue, was arrested charged with disorderly conduct when he attacked Policeman Campbell. Austin was charged with felonious assault. In Night Court Smith was sentenced to ten days in the workhouse.

Policemen Smith, Mohan and Campbell had minor injuries dressed by a Harlem Hospital surgeon.

CONDEMNS THE MAN-KILLING POLICE CUSTOM

Norfolk Journal & Guide
April 13, 1918

Norfolk Paper Questions Moral And Legal Right To Kill For Misdemeanor

SAYS TIME TO CALL HALT

People Want No Prussian Police System In Norfolk, It Declares

A courageously out-spoken editorial protest appeared in the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch Monday against the growing man-killing practice of the Norfolk police department and the special dectectives employed by Prohibition Commissioner Peters. Basing its protest upon the recent killing of a Negro suspected of having liquor in his possession the Ledger-Dispatch said:

"So far as the action of the coroner's jury and Police Court can end it, the case against that detective who killed an escaping Negro is at an end. But busy men do not leave their offices to make formal protest against the conduct of a policeman without some reason. What was the reason for their protest in this case? And on what grounds did they base it?

"According to several eyewitnesses, the Negro who was killed was running away, after having broken the policeman's hold, when he was shot. It is admitted that he was under arrest on a misdemeanor charge only. In making an arrest for a misdemeanor an officer is justified in killing only in self-defense. In this instance the shooting was done because the prisoner was making an escape and no question of self-defense was involved. Members of the Police Department assert that the Judge of the Corporation Court has ruled that a policeman may shoot—and hence to kill—if a prisoner is escaping, even though he was placed under arrest on a misdemeanor charge. This we find it hard to credit, but even if the judge has ruled that an officer has that technical right, it gives no moral excuse for exercising it.

"According to the policeman's own report, the prisoner had made an assault on him but was then running away. There is no evidence that the assault was of a felonious nature, and in any event the man was merely running away when he was killed. What had he done—this Negro who was killed? The officer says he saw a bottle of whiskey in his pocket. Will anyone contend that the possession of a bottle of whiskey was an offense grave enough to justify morally the most extreme means to effect the arrest of the offender? The Prohibition Commissioner himself would be among the first to deny the contention.

"For the sake of argument, however, grant the cold, technical right to kill in such a case—and we do not grant it—does this community want its policemen to execute the law in that ruthless, cruel manner? We are confident it does not. Within the last few months case after case has been reported of policemen shooting at misdemeanants. It is time to put a stop to this man-killing custom. We want no Prussian police system in Norfolk, and it is the duty of the higher authorities to see that we have none."

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
SEPTEMBER 5 1918

"LIE DOWN," NOT "HANDS UP," IS NEW ORDER TO NEGRO CRAP SHOOTERS

The old "hands up" order doesn't work with negro crap shooters, according to county officers, and when they break in on a crap game now they order their prospective prisoners to lie down. A negro's speed is in no way diminished by the fact that his hands are in the air, according to County Detective Ben Le Gett.

Sunday night Le Gett and Deputy Sheriff Jim Scott raided a crap game in a house on Arizona avenue. Ten negroes were in the room when the officers entered and shouted to the prisoners to lie down if they didn't want to get hurt.

Nine obeyed. The tenth broke and ran for a window. A bullet from Le Gett's gun, which struck in front of him, stopped him after he had broken out of the window. He tried a second and a third window, one or the other officers pumping lead in front of him so that he couldn't get through the barrage. He finally surrendered.

Both his hands, according to Le Gett, were literally cut to ribbons by the broken glass of the three windows. Each of the windows contained four panes and every one of them had been broken by his fists.

Seven of the men entered pleas of guilty to gambling charges in Justice Small's court. The other three were turned loose as they were under age.

NEGRO MADE A FOOLISH BREAK

TAMPA FLA TIMES
AUGUST 29 [illegible]

Resisted An Officer and Was Given $100 Fine By Judge Gibson.

Judge Lee J. Gibson today assessed the heaviest fine he has inflicted since becoming municipal judge. He fined John Roberson, colored, $100 or 90 days in jail for having resisted Officer Pearson, who appeared in court with a contused forehead as a result of striking a curb in his tussle with the negro.

Roberson had an altercation with another negro and hurled a soda bottle which nearly hit a truck driver in the street opposite a Central ave. fruit stand. Officer Pearson happened to be at hand and endeavored to arrest Roberson, who struck at the officer with a bottle and struggled so desperately it took four other men to help hold the negro and load him into the patrol wagon.

Five citizens, among them Glenn Henderson, brother of Chief of Police Henderson, were witnesses for the officer, most of them having participated in the battle. Judge Gibson emphasized the fact that resisting an officer in the legal discharge of his duty is an offense which invariably means punishment.

Annie Caldwell, colored, and Ollie Keene, white, arrested by Lt. of Detectives Fred Thomas, pleaded guilty to improper relations and were fined $25 each.

Frank Sullivan, colored, arrested by Officers Lane and Pearson for lewd conduct, was sentenced to 30 days in jail. He will be turned over to federal authorities as a deserted from a northern camp.

Maggie Bartlett, colored, said she only pointed a pair of pliers at Robert Johnson but he and numerous neighbors swore it was a six-shooter and a big one, too. Maggie was given the option of a $25 fine or 30 days in jail.

Mayor Fines Port Arthur [illegible] $10

BEAUMONT [illegible]
JUNE 14, 1918

Mayor E. J. Diffenbacher, acting as judge of the corporation court, sent the Port Arthur negroes his greetings Friday morning to the extent of forty bucks and costs.

Four young negroes, three of them in knee pants, were found loafing around town at 2 a. m. and promptly picked up by Patrolman Henderson. They claimed to have gone to a Jap rice farm to find employment, which did not materialize. The first truck they saw was coming in the direction of Beaumont and they took advantage of it. Chief Baker stated that they were having considerable trouble keeping track of bicycles in Beaumont and loafing boys were largely responsible for it. Mayor Diffenbacher remarked that a message to the Port Arthur negro boys might not be out of place and fined them $10 each.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Crime – 1918

THE HARLEM SCENE

Just a few short years ago Harlem could with justice have been pointed to as the part of the country where existed the most harmonious relations between the races. Yet only last week the police captain of the 28th Precinct deemed it necessary to call a meeting of "leading citizens" to consider ways and means of meeting the growing menace of the race question in the Harlem district.

What has caused the change? In our opinion the war with its lessons and effect upon the mind of the Negro is an important factor. But there are several other factors. While the war has had the effect of arousing the Negro to the need of unity and to a sharper sense of, and deeper resentment against, injustice, there would be no "feeling" against white men in the community and the white police were it not that causes and grounds for this feeling unfortunately existed even before the war. For the feeling against the white police, the white police are themselves to blame. Captain Ward is, we feel sure, in earnest in his efforts toward the attainment of harmony and co-operation between the police and the Negro citizens of Harlem. But Captain Ward's evident belief in the angelic qualities of his men is in sharp contrast to the files of the local papers which show that police brutality has for long been a factor in creating the present "feeling." Mr. Harris' paper, as well as The Amsterdam News and others, show this, in spite of a statement last Thursday at Captain Ward's meeting that "the officers of Harlem—white and black—are a splendid lot." And, careful as Captain Ward has been in warning his men against brutality, cases of police brutality have not been infrequent in the recent past.

In his answer to Dr. Holder's arraignment of police brutality—and, by the way, Dr. Holder was the only "leading citizen" present at Captain Ward's meeting to voice the Negro's side of the case—Captain Ward cited the necessity of the nightstick when a policeman has to deal with a "big strapping man" resisting arrest. That under such circumstances the policeman is within his rights in enforcing the law with his nightstick no one would deny. But did such a necessity exist in the case of the small boy of 12 years who was battered and beaten up a few weeks ago? This case is being investigated and so, Captain Ward assures us, will be any other case where brutality is charged against an officer. But an after-investigation by white men of a case of police brutality against a Negro Child, woman or man will hardly satisfy Negro Harlem, which wants exact justice on the spot. After-investigations with white men as judges are apt to prove as farcical in the future as in the past.

Another factor in the Harlem situation is the frequency and brutality of lynchings in certain sections of the country. That Captain Ward recognizes this fact is evidenced by his advice that "this is New York, not the South, and you should not talk of Southern conditions in New York." Yet how can we escape such a discussion in view of the fact that conditions under which millions of our Race exist in the South affect us here in many ways?

Still another factor in the situation, the white business concerns in Harlem were represented by Captain Ward as complaining in great numbers and increasing terror against what they term "Negroes' attempts to intimidate them." Have these white business men considered that they themselves, in their grossly unfair, often dishonest, and usually insulting attitude toward Negro patrons are largely responsible for the present unrest and agitation against them? It is true that Negroes were not forced to patronize them. It is also true that there are no laws—excepting in the South—that operate to force anyone to remain in a district he considers uncongenial to his health and safety.

And now we come to the street corner agitators, who are in large measure the instruments of the change. These, as far as they preach Race patronage are doing good work for the Race. Yet they are the indirect cause of the present situation—not because they themselves have preached violence, but because the Negro in turning from abject subserviency and helplessness is rushing pell-mell to the other extreme. And therein lies the danger for the Race—a danger which should be recognized and guarded against by street agitators as by those who at Captain Ward's meeting suggested the curbing of Free Speech—a suggestion that was instantly branded as un-Amreican by Inspector Cahalane.

Were any wide-spread clash to occur between Negroes and the white store-keepers or white residents of the Harlem section, we would undoubtedly get the worst of it. The police would be reinforced by the white militia and other organized white forces and the unorganized Negroes would be shot down at will. Certainly Negro Harlem and the Negro Race in general have never feared the consequences when fighting for the right, but in this case the objects aimed at can be obtained more easily and more justly without violence. If Negroes are opposed to white stores in their district they have simply to patronize Negro stores wherever these exist at present and to get together and establish Negro stores where such do not already exist.

The case of more Negro policemen will have to wait the successful conclusion of the war, but in the meantime Captain Ward can to a great extent clear up the present situation by ridding us of those white policemen who, by their brutal tactics in this district, have made themselves obnoxious to Negro Harlem. He would also find the use of Negro Home Guards and a Negro volunteer police reserve of great value in maintaining order. This would also obviate the use of the "leading citizens" as stool pigeons to report any disorderly utterances by street corner agitators. Not that the "leading citizens" have any known objections to working as stool pigeons, but such work might destroy their future usefulness to Captain Ward and the peace of the community.

The key of the entire situation is still in the hands of the Police Department—as we pointed out a few weeks ago. In the meantime, however, all law-abiding Negroes, including the street-corner agitators, should co-operate to end the menace to the Race in Harlem. It would not be a bad idea for those agitators who are advising a boycott of white business to emphasize the fact that such a procedure should not be by violence. If the Negroes of Harlem feel like boycotting white business no one can stop them, but when they resort to violence they oppose themselves to all the armed forces of the Nation which stand for law and order.

ONLY ONE END.

Some years ago a negro out west committed a crime, was caught, convicted and sent to the penitentiary.

His term was cut short by good behavior, and he tried again to outwit the law. Again he ran afoul stern justice, and from that time on he has pursued an "out-again-in-again" existence. In extenuation he pleads that once a man's foot slips from the path of rectitude and he goes to prison, he is from that time on a "marked man," and a Javert stands at every street corner in every city, hawk-eyed, eager to pounce upon him and "run him in" on general principles, whether he has a fresh offense to his discredit or not; then, before the police judge the poor devil's "record" is his doom.

In a penitent frame of mind, this negro, who signs the rather romantic-sounding name of Jean Henri le Roy, and who evidently is nobody's fool, "took pen in hand" and poured out his woes upon the editor of a western paper, and the editor printed it for what it is worth. It is worth something, for there is a lesson in it. Thus it runs in part—

> "There is nothing in crime only one end. My being down and out emphasizes that. A man can get away with wrongdoing for a while, and think that he's making a success of it. Then, about the time you think you are safe, snap she goes, and it's the county jail or the penitentiary.
>
> "Each time a man loses—especially if he is a negro—it is more difficult for him to make a go of it again. He is a marked man, as I am. Once you're marked by the police, you have a hard row to hoe.
>
> "I have only regrets for the past. For the future there is nothing but a faint hope that, somehow, some time, I can retrieve myself, look myself in the glass and say, 'Joe, you're straight again,' and know that I shall remain so."

"Jean Henri," "Joe," or whatever the fellow's true name may be, is dead right. "There is nothing in crime—only one end!" "About the time you think you're safe—snap she goes!" Be the criminal white or black, it's all the same—a criminal is a criminal, whatever the color of his skin!

The only way to beat the penitentiary is to stay out of it; and the only means by which a man may be reasonably certain of staying out of it is to live on the level!

Be four-square, boys; then the police won't hound you, nor will you be hounded by the most relentless, the most merciless and most cruel of all foes—a guilty conscience!

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

JUSTICE IN GEORGIA.

We invite the special attention of our readers to a comparison of the two clippings that follow below. They are easy of comparison; they both contain news from Cordele, Ga.; they are both dated June 21, and they both are concerned with sentences pronounced upon two criminals by Judge D. A. R. Crum of Crisp County.

Here is the first clipping:

CORDELE, June 21.—Jam Hill, a Negro, held in Crisp County jail since the latter part of Ap or the murder of M. J. Johnson and wife, colored tenants on the Browder place just outside the city, was sentenced to hang on Thursday, July 18, by Judge D. A. R. Crum when the jury in his case brought in a verdict of guilty.

Well and good. There can be very little doubt in anybody's mind that James Hill deserves to hang.

Here is the second clipping:

CORDELE, June 21.—Expressing deep regret that it has become his duty to pass sentence upon a young man in such a plight, Judge D. A. R. Crum this morning imposed a term of four years upon J. E. Bridges, a young grocer, for the statutory offense of which he was foound guilty by a jury rendering a verdict last Sunday at noon.

Judge Crum referred to the family from which Bridges came, remembered Bridges' good mother, but said his offense occurred at a time when it became one against the community more than against the individual. He referred to this as the only case of the kind he ever knew where there was an eye-witness other than the principals, and called attention to the fact that the act bordered on exactly what caused a recent lynching, the facts as to race and color being reversed.

Attorneys Jones and Bunsey have filed a motion for a new trial and Judge Crum has assessed a bond of $4,000.

Note the delicacy of the wording of this despatch; nowhere is it said in so many words that the white young man, Bridges, committed rape on a colored girl, yet that is the fact. Note the judge's reference to an eye-witness, also the expressions of regret and the reference to the criminal's family. Now consider the sentence of four years, together with the motion for a new trial and the bond being fixed at only four thousand dollars. Then see if you can express your opinion of Georgia justice in calm and Christian language.

MEMPHIS MAINTAINS ITS RECORD.

The figures for 1916 have been compiled, and Memphis, Tenn. maintains its record. Is there any reader so ill informed as to ask, what record? The preeminence of Memphis among the cities of the world is recognized for only one thing, and that is for murders. So far as Memphis is concerned, it was not necessary to compile any new figures; she has held the record so long and by so wide a margin that her place is conceded. The figures only serve to show the relative positions of the other cities and how far they are behind Memphis.

The five cities in the United States with the highest homicidal records are: Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville and Charleston. Their records are in the order in which the cities are named. Of course, no one can fail to note that all of these cities are in the South. Memphis, as she has for years, leads; and she leads by no narrow margin. Memphis for the year 1916 has 90 murders for every 100,000 of population, while Atlanta, which contends for second honors shows only 31 murders for every 100,000 of population. To demonstrate how high both these records are, we may cite the rate in Boston which was only 4 murders for every 100,000 of population.

By sections, the rates were as follows: Eastern cities, 4.9; Pacific Coast cities, 9.2; central cities, 12.4; Southern cities, 21.7.

The claim will naturally be made that the high rate of the South is due to the presence of the large Negro population. The figures, however, go on to prove that the white rate of the South is very much higher than the white rate of any other section of the country. And as we have stated before on this very same point, the Negro is to be blamed in a large degree for the high murder rate of the South, but it is because he furnishes so many tempting victims for murderers who know they will never be punished.

The South leads the country, and Memphis leads the South; so Memphis still stands as the most murderous city in the world; because this country leads all other countries. The United States stands as the most murderous country in the world, and Memphis stands at the head of all her cities.

Strong Condemnation of Fee Grabbers

The action of Judge H. B. Abernethy in dismissing the cases against the Negroes arrested at the circus grounds last Monday will meet the approval of all good citizens, as it is a rebuke to those officers who are inclined to exploit the poor and defenseless for their own personal gain.

The wholesale arrest of Negroes on trivial charges, when the arrests are prompted chiefly from a desire to secure the fees resulting therefrom, is a practice that is repugnant to all ideas of right and justice.

Grand juries have, from time to time, condemned such practices in most vigorous terms, and impeachment proceedings have followed. But this does not seem to have the desired effect; for while the officers who make arrests for the fees that accrue to them suspend operations for the time being, once in a while they revert to old practices and helpless Negroes are brought into court and fees extorted from them under one pretext or another.

Legislative enactment has been suggested to put a final quietus on the "fee grabber," and other remedies have been advanced; and yet the remedy is simple. It is squarely in the hands of the courts and the solicitor to bring about a change, for so long as the courts and the solicitor allow the dockets entries to show "Dismissed on payment of costs" so long will the fee grabber thrive and prosper, for he has accomplished his obeject in the collection of his fee.

Judge Abernethy has shown a specific remedy in dealing with this class of cases. He is on record as having refused to impose fines or tax costs against defendants when the primary cause of the arrest was clearly shown to be the collection of fees by the arresting officers. And it is a matter of record when no costs are taxed a cessation of this class of arrests follows.

If the persons arrested last Monday were really guilty of any offense, they should befined; if not, and in the opinion of one of our eminent jurists they had committed no violation of the law, they should have been discharged without costs.

It is clearly in the hands of Solicitor ate and the judges of the several courts to see that there be no repetition of last Monday's "round-up" or further wholesale arrests made where the sole purpose of such arrests is or the exacting of fees.—Birmingham Age-Herald, Sept. 30, 1918.

The above editorial from the Birmingham Age-Herald is here reprinted as well as news stories coming from that and other papers, on the "fee" system in Birmingham, that the colored people in this district may understand that when their cause have been properly presented to those in authority with influence and power, that they will be justly handled and a fair decision arrived at. This fee system is at the unbearable point and with the outspoken position of the Birmingham Age-Herald, the Civic Association, the County Solicitor and the signing of the Judges of the Inferior Criminal Courts, that they will proceed on a different plan hereafter, should be encouraging to every colored man, woman and child in a district like Birmingham which offers great advantages and an inestimable future for those who are faithful and who are serving honestly and patiently.

We could expect no more expression and no stronger position taken by any of our people than are being taken by these white people who are interested in humanity, interested in our Government and particularly interested in the humble poor of the colored race. Now that these men and institutions have spoken it can be reasonably expected that this "fee" system as has been practiced, will be no more, and that the members of the Negro race need not fear any further trival arrests and practices against their peace and happiness because of the want of a "fee."

The Birmingham Reporter has always expressed abiding faith in the leaders of the white race and has believed that much of our troubles have been because of the fact that they were not properly presented.

The more our colored men of thought and ability come in contact with men of similar calibre in the white race the more will these practices be removed and conditions made better for the races in the South. The South offers great opportunity for both races and no doubt a greater opportunity for the colored race than any other group of people. Let us take advantage of these opportunities. Let us stand firmly by those who are ready and willing to defend us when we are right. Let us stand by the high prinicples of manhood, being careful not to ask for more than we are justly entitled to and frank and manly in requesting those things that we are entitled to—a place to live, a place to earn an honest living, fair and just treatment, unmolested by the careless and thoughtless of the opposite race. Let us continue to express patience, obedience and understand always that the element of people who would prosecute us, misuse us and herald us to the world as criminals and undesirables, they themselves do not represent the strong element, the Christian element, the element of men and women who in the final will adjust things that all will be satisfied and right will finally triumph.

Nothing has threatened the happiness of our district more than the "fee" system. Nothing has humiliated and driven the colored people from this district, as the "fee" system, nothing is more damnable and galling to see a large number of Negro women herded together by "fee" officers Now that the powers have spoken, let the colored men get down to business, quit fretting, quit smarting, forget the past, have confidence in those who have been friendly and who are friendly ,and let us look forward to the future that is bound to bring a great happiness to all of us, and we will rejoice together in proportion as we have worked for this happiness and sacrificed for this future.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Crime – 1918

VIEWS and REVIEWS
JAMES W. JOHNSON, EDITOR
The New York Age Jan. 29/23

LAWLESSNESS VERSUS CIVILIZATION.

Some weeks ago we wrote on the murderous record of Memphis, Tenn., and last week we said something about the lynching record of the country; there is a direct relation between the two. In speaking of lynching, we said that this country had so many victims of mob violence because the country itself was not disposed to enforce the law against leaders of mobs. In truth, no matter how much we may boast of our civilization, the United States is a lawless country. More lawless in fact, than some of the so-called semi-civilized countries. This is proved by figures.

The figures which we used in the article on Memphis were compiled by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman and published in The Spectator. Mr. Hoffman's table showing the number of homicides in thirty-one American cities with their rate per 100,000 population, placed Memphis at the head with 134 murders in the year 1916 and a rate of 89.9. The next city on the list was Atlanta with 59 murders and a rate of 31.0. Then in order follow New Orleans with a rate of 25.6; Nashville with a rate of 24.8; and Charleston with a rate of 23.1. This table shows the highest murder rate to be held by Southern cities; the only Northern city having a rate in excess of twenty per cent being Dayton, Ohio, with a rate of 20.4.

The Literary Digest in commenting on these figures states that Southern editors attribute the high murder-rate in their section to the existence of a large Negro population in their cities. It goes on to say that The Atlanta Constitution declares that the Negroes of the Southern cities hold life more cheaply than do white people. But the question arises, why should Memphis with a Negro population of 50,000 have a murder-rate of 89.9, while Washington with a Negro population of 100,000 has a murder-rate of only 10.4? Or why should Atlanta with a Negro population of less than 50,000 have a murder-rate of 31.0, while Baltimore with a Negro population of nearly 100,000 has a murder-rate of only 9.2? To make this question stronger, why should Chicago with a Negro population of about 50,000 have a murder-rate of 13.2, while Philadelphia with a Negro population of more than 90,000 has a murder-rate of only 6.4? Or why should San Francisco with a Negro population of about 5,000 have a murder-rate of 13.6 while New York with a Negro population of more than 100,000 has a murder-rate of only 4.6? Are Southern editors ready to admit that it is only while living in Southern cities that the Negro is murderous? We are ready to admit that living in a Southern city is often enough to make a murderer out of an otherwise decent Negro, but that is another story.

The above comparison proves that a high murder-rate does depend, not due upon, to the presence of a large Negro population but upon geographical location. In Memphis, Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville and Charleston the murder-rate runs from 89.9 down to 23.1. In Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, the only cities in the United States, except New Orleans, in which the Negro population approaches the 100,000 mark, the murder-rate runs from 10.4 down to 4.6. To carry the point farther, Dayton has a rate of 20.4, St. Louis has a rate of 16.4, Cincinnati has a rate of 14.1, Chicago has a rate of 13.2, Louisville has a rate of 13.0, Cleveland has a rate of 12.6, and San Francisco, whose Negro population is almost negligible in number, has a rate of 13.6.

Add to the above Pittsburgh with a rate of only 6.9, Buffalo with 6.0, Hartford with 4.5, Boston with 4.0, Newark with 3.4, Providence with 3.1, Rochester with 1.9, and Reading with a bare 1.8 and it takes no imagination to perceive that, generally speaking, the only cities in the United States where life is comparatively safe are those cities in the Middle and North Atlantic States; in other words, the cities in those states where something like a sincere effort is made to enforce the law, and where there is consequently something like respect for law. It is an admitted fact that in this matter both the South and the West are behind the East.

The South has not the highest murder-rate because it has the bulk of the Negro population of the country. It has the highest murder-rate because it is the most lawless section of the country; that is to say, it is that section of the country in which the least effort is made to enforce the law impartially. There the law has long been regarded as something for the protection of the white man—the well-to-do white man, and for the prosecution and persecution of the Negro; it has been twisted and perverted, and the high murder-rate in the South is one of the results of that policy.

But as low as is the rate in the Eastern cities, it is far above the rate of European cities. Just as the murder-rate of the whole United States is far above that of England and France and Germany and Japan. We repeat that the United States is the most lawless of all the great countries of the world; and it is so because it is the country in which the least effort is made to enforce the law impartially. **Mr. Hoffman reports 7,450 killings in the United States for the year 1916 and these led to but 107 executions.**

Until the United States wakes up to the fact that the law is for the protection of the weak as well as the strong; that peace, security and even civilization rest only in being interpreted and enforced alike for rich and poor, high and low, white and black; until then the people of this country will continue to commit the greates number of murders and to burn human beings alive at the stake.

MORAL COWARDICE SOUTH'S SETBACK.

The Houston Observer, 9-7-18

The Houston Post of Sunday, September 1, had a very interesting editorial, discussing Texas' murder record: the appalling number of murders, the few convictions and the many acquittals, and how the kill-spirit is running rampant in not only this State, but throughout the country, especially the South.

The Post went on to say that most of the convictions were only meted out to criminals who were of the colored race. It is a rare thing for a white man to be convicted for such a crime in this and other Southern states.

There is some underlying cause for this criminal spirit and disregard for life, law, human liberty and constituted authority, and until the white South has been regenerated, reformed, transformed and born again (as the Great Teacher informed Nicodemus on the memorable occasion when He was visited by the famous

THE NEGRO AND THE GUN.

2-9-18 Constitution

A few days ago two negroes engaged in a street fight, when one drew a pistol from his pocket and fired, barely missing ex Governor Slaton, but killing the negro at whom the other negro shot.

Sunday night, as a negro stood on a street corner in a residential district of Atlanta, another negro stepped up to him, drew a pistol from his pocket and fired. Death was instantaneous.

A few nights before a negro man cut the throat of a negro cook on the premises at which she was working.

So it goes. The chronology of the instances in which Atlanta negroes—and white citizens also—bring ever-ready hip-pocket pistols and razors into play when quarreling is a long one and a disgraceful one.

The same is proportionately true of the cities and towns generally throughout the state.

When a shot is fired on a crowded street or in a crowded hall nobody can foretell what the result will be. A bullet is almost as likely to kill an innocent bystander or a child sitting at a nearby window as to hit the mark fired at, because as a rule street fighters are not expert marksmen at best, and furthermore they ordinarily shoot impulsively and without that degree of deliberation that makes for accuracy of aim.

There is something wrong with our policy or our system of law-enforcement, or there would not be so much of this shooting going on in our streets. Why is it that so often when a bellicose black man or white man reaches into his pocket for a weapon of death he finds one?

Right now, while the legislature is in session, is a good time, too, to raise the question of our law's insufficiency; and if more law is needed, or if more teeth are needed for the law we have, the legislature would be performing a service to the state by supplying whatever remedial measures are required to safeguard the public against the deadly hip-pocket pistol.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MARCH 21 1918

NEGRO IS GIVEN PARDON

Will Conley of Prairie County Was Convicted of Forgery.

Governor Brough granted a pardon yesterday to Will Cooney, a negro, serving a three-year sentence from Prairie county, where he was convicted for forging an order for $4. It was the prisoner's first offense against the law, the governor said, and the petition was signed by Judge Trimble, circuit judge, and Otis Bogle, prosecuting attorney, besides many residents of the county. He had served six months of his sentence.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Hebrew scholar, teacher and leader), the South will continue to lead in murder and its resultant and attendant evil, mob law.

Since time immemorial it has been considered a very light and trivial thing to kill a human being in the South, if the victim possessed a black skin; and the South is not far moved from that practice at this late hour, when the allied armies, black and white, are battling and dying on the battlefields of Europe for ushering in that long-looked-for and much-prayed-for era of *"Democracy."*

The life of a colored American citizen in the South, man or woman, has not much more valuation than a gnat and black Americans are slain with a recklessness and ruthlessness beyond the conception and imagination of the human mind.

So widespread and rampant has this murder spirit become that instead of one man slaying another, as was formerly the case, several hundred, yea, thousand, men now gather in the South to murder black men and women and even unborn children (as the recent Georgia case), while female members and children of the same race stand by and applaud their demonstrations of brutality, savagery and atrociousness and orgies of murders, arson and high-handed injustice.

In the face of this deplorable and disgraceful condition of affairs, the white South has remained silent, with only a few condemnations here and there and by pursuing a policy of "hands off," due to the instrumentality of cheap and polluted politics the spirit to slay human beings has been kindled and fanned unti today the terms "murder" and "the South" are practically synonymous and the life of black American citizens in certain parts of Dixie can be bought and sold for what it costs to make a mosquito a tea-jacket.

The white South has lacked the moral courage and fortitude to tackle this problem and apparently has labored under the impression that this murder spirit will eventually commit suicide.

Note the actions of the officers of the law in endeavoring to protect a prisoner under arrest for any charge, when a damnable, despicable and cowardly mob appears on the scene and demands his or her release. "The sheriff was overpowered by the mob," reads the stereotyped expression in covering such hellish and Hunnish acts and demonstrations, and there the matter ends.

This bad and regrettable murder spirit is being evidenced entirely too much in our military establishments for the good of the armed forces and its chief promoters and participants are from the South.

It was white soldiers from Mississippi who slew innocent black American soldiers at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, a few days ago, when they fired upon a number of colored troopers, when their Southern mobocratic "kultur" got the upper hand of them and an ugly scene was precipitated.

It was Southern white soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas, that almost started a race riot in the camp recently, when they gave evidence of the spirit with which their section is pregnant, and only quick action by a colored Y. M. C. A. secretary averted a disgraceful and destructive scene.

It was a white soldier from Texas, Hill by name, who was arrested during the week in Virginia for killing a military police with a baseball bat, together with another comrade. Hill killed a colored man some weeks ago and was released after the coroner's investigation, pursuing the Southern custom when a white man murders a black man.

If a white man kills a colored man, a conviction is about as rare as a snow-storm in Texas during August.

But on the other hand, if a colored man even has some words with a white man in the South, especially some communities, the race man and all his people are either lynched, burned out or run out of the community.

And if he kills a white man, even in self-defense and in the protection of his home, the rope or torch or guns, or all of these instruments, are employed to put a speedy termination to his days upon this terrestial sphere.

In the face of such inhuman and barbarous acts, orgies and demonstrations, the South has not made any effort to rid its precincts of these insidious, infernal, infamous and undermining practices and customs, which will ultimately prove the South's undoing and destruction.

No country can endure part democratic, part plutocratic, part aristocratic, part autocratic and part mobocratic. It is a physical and political impossibility and the South is no exception to the general rule.

The South must be born again; the heart of the white South must be purged with hyssop and rendered white as snow. Dixie's heart must undergo a complete and full transformation and regeneration, or else murder and mob law will overthrow our temples of justice, eradicate our institutions of christianity and education, totally defile and devastate our homes, obliterate our industrial plants, continue to keep capital out as heretofore, lay waste and make barren the fields and prairies, dry up the rivers, creeks and brooks, and institute a reign of terror and lawlessness without precedent and parallel in the history of the known world.

If the white South does not awake, demonstrate some manhood, courage, stamina and earnestly seek to remedy and rectify the present existing conditions, much to its disappointment, disgrace, dissatisfaction and discomfiture, Dixie will be able to give the Huns ace and deuce and then beat them in the game of brutality, bestiality, ruthlessness, heinousness, murder, arson, mobocracy and disregard for constituted authority and moral ethics.

OUR PROBLEM—THE POLICE

The white police of this section are again in the limelight. In spite of Captain Ward's evidently sincere efforts to create a spirit of co-operation and confidence between the department and the law-abiding citizens of Harlem, the bad blood of race prejudice and hatred will out, and police brutality continues to show its head at regular intervals.

Amsterdam News 6-29-18

A boy of thirteen was arrested last week for the heinous crime of stealing a ride on a street car. He was chased down a cellar before he was captured. When he reappeared on the street "under arrest" he carried a deep and ghastly gash over his eye and bore on other parts of his person evidence of having been Hunnishly handled. The boy when questioned by his mother in the station as to these injuries said that they were inflicted by the officer who had arrested him. Several witnesses have given seeming corroboration of the boy's story. One young man who claims to have seen the perpetration of this atrocity was arrested while following the officer and his victim—er—prisoner—to the station. This young man seems to have made some unwise remarks in his hot resentment at seeing Hun savagery transferred to Yankee soil. He was charged with "interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty." For this usually serious offence he was fined one dollar in night court by a judge who evidently appreciated the humor of the thing.

In the meantime, despite Capt. Ward's earnest efforts, Coloured Harlem continues under the menace of white police brutality, and more than ever the solution seems to be NEGRO POLICEMEN FOR NEGRO COMMUNITIES!

BANISH THE PISTOL

Constitution 7-19-18

In a letter to the editor of The Constitution Mr. J. W. White, editor and publisher of The News and Farmer, Louisville, Ga., one of the most reliable and substantial of the weekly newspapers of the state, again calls attention to the need of additional law to stamp out the hip-pocket pistol evil in Georgia.

"Up to recently we had no one in jail," says Editor White, speaking of his home town. "Prohibition had cleared the jail; but the deadly pistol has put the job of feeding men in jail back upon us. Now we have seven in jail; all from carrying pistols. And we also have several under bond, all from carrying pistols!"

Mr. White would have the legislature enact such a law as would put an effectual end to the pistol nuisance in Georgia, giving it as his opinion that "if pistol-carrying and liquor-selling were stopped, crime would almost cease!"

In a recent editorial upon this subject, Mr. White's paper, The News and Farmer, makes the point that, if it is needful for a part of the population to carry pistols—

> "why not let all get terrified in this uncivilized and savage country and buckle on or rather hide in their hip pockets a pistol and all go forth on an equal footing to fight the battles of life?"

But the truth of the matter, The News and Farmer goes on to say, is:

> "This is a civilized and peaceful country and there is no use for any man to be walking around over the county, in the big roads and on the streets with a pistol stuck in his pocket. Most men see no use to carry a pistol and they should unite and force others to quit the useless, dangerous and savage practice."

"It is time to act," says Mr. White; and we agree with him, as must every peace-loving, reasonable and decent citizen of Georgia.

Our legislature, by legislating John Barleycorn out of the state, has gone a long way toward stamping out crime and cultivating cobwebs in our jails. Now it is to be hoped it will, at the current session, go still farther by likewise legislating the utterly useless, menacing, ever-ready stand-by of the crook and the coward, the deadly hip-pocket pistol, out of existence.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TROY, ALA., June 8.—The question is now being agitated as to whether or not the Pike county jail will have to hang out the "for rent" sign. It looks that way now. Sheriff Carroll said that he has had one lone prisoner in jail this week, a negro man. For the past month the number of prisoners has been very low. In past times the prisoners were so numerous that the standing room only sign would have been proper, but now there are plenty of big, strong cells and only one colored man, who would like company very much or better still his freedom.

Advertiser 6-9-18

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

Crime - 1918

LAW AND ORDER IN HARLEM.

Last week Police Captain Ward of the 38th Precinct requested a number of colored citizens to meet with him in conference and discuss the police situation in Harlem. At this conference Captain Ward stated that there were grave possibilities. He said there was a growing spirit of defiance of the police among certain classes of colored people, and that there was a disposition among these same classes to take colored prisoners away from the white police, no matter on what charges they were being arrested. The captain expressed the fear that if these tendencies were not rooted up serious trouble might at any time develop. He also spoke of various acts of lawlessness, such as the smashing of the windows and the breaking up of the shop of a white shopkeeper at the corner of 135th street and Lenox avenue, and the intimidation of other white shopkeepers in the vicinity.

Captain Ward is to be complimented on the manner in which he has gone about adjusting this matter. A manner, perhaps, unprecedented; that of calling in responsible colored citizens to talk the thing over. The method heretofore adopted has been to order the use of night sticks. Captain Ward proves by the steps he has taken that he is the right man to handle the Harlem situation.

The Negro has nothing to gain from lawlessness. The main thing which he has to complain about in this country is lawlessness; then how can he himself practice the very thing against which he most bitterly complains? Acts that might lead to trouble in Harlem which could be heralded to the country as a "race riot" would do incalculable harm. Any such outcome must be forestalled.

One of the remedies for the Harlem situation would be more colored policemen. But the city is not now taking even white recruits into the police service for the simple reason that any young man eligible for the force is also eligible for the military draft, and, of course, the army takes precedence. However, young colored men should prepare themselves to take the examination and so be ready to increase the number of colored policemen in Harlem after the war.

The thing to do just now is for the law abiding colored citizens of Harlem to form a strong law and order league, and to do all they can to help uphold and enforce the law, and to spread a respect for law and order among all classes of our people.

All complaints against the acts of individual policemen should be taken to headquarters; we have Captain Ward's assurance that they will be dealt with impartially.

A HUN AT LARGE IN BRUNSWICK.

On Sunday, February the 10th, Mr. Wilbur Walker, one of Brunswicks' model young men, while attending to his duties as an employee of the Hatcher Drug Store (white) got into a dispute with one of the drug clerks, "Dr. Johnson" by name.

While talking Mr. Walker stooped to lift a freezer of ice cream. While in this posture, with his face turned from the clerk, the clerk struck him on his head with a big stick. The force of the blow was so great that Mr. Walker was rendered unconscious. After committing this cowardly act, the clerk was not civilized enough to give his victim any assistance in his misery, but he was left to lie there bleeding just as if he were some dying cur in a gutter.

Presently a boy friend of Mr. Walker, who happened to be near, rushed to his aid and helped him to the rear of the store where he was revived.

Mr. Walker states as his reason for not mentioning the matter to his parents—explaining the bruise on his head fictitiously—and returning to his work at the Hatcher Drug Store, that he was afraid his father might have gotten into trouble. He could not continue to work, however. Instead he had to remain at home on the following day, where he has been since confined to his bed on account of the blow on his head.

On the next day after Mr. Walker was struck, Mr. Frank Foster, another model young man and employee at the same Hatcher Drug Store, got into a dispute with another drug clerk, "Dr. Dozier" by name. In the dispute this clerk kicked at Mr. Foster and simultaneously grabbed a bottle containing creolin and some other chemicals and threw it with such force and directness of aim at Mr. Foster's head that the latter sustained an ugly wound on his forehead, the bottle was broken and its contents were spilled into his eyes and over his face. As a result Mr. Foster was confined to his bed for several days under terrible suspense as to whether he would lose his eyesight.

Dr. Hatcher, proprietor of the drug store, was out of town when his two brutal clerks were acting like Huns and threatening, by their deeds, to wreck his business. On his return he discharged "Dr. Dozier" and advised Mr. Foster to take whatever action he thought best. Mr. Foster promptly swore out a warrant in spite of frequent visits of the clerk to his bedside begging for mercy. The clerk gave bond, which he forsook, and has not been heard of since.

Dr. Hatcher did not discharge Mr. Walker's assailant because he could find no other clerk to fill his place, but said he would see to it that "Dr. Johnson" paid Mr. Walker's expenses incident to his illness. No action whatever was taken by Mr. Walker or his father against "Dr. Johnson."

There is no place in the South where there is greater harmony existing between the races than in Brunswick. It is unfortunate indeed that such disgraceful things as the above recited vicious acts should have occurred in our peaceful city. Such Huns as those two white clerks should not be allowed to remain within the limits of Brunswick. One has gone. As long as the other remains, we consider him a blot on the fair name of our reputable community, and a Hun at large.

Though we cannot commend Mr. Foster for continuing his services at the Hatcher Drug Store as long as that Hun, "Dr. Johnson," is employed there, we do say he took a manly stand with regard to his assailant. We regret that we cannot say the same about the Walkers, however praiseworthy may be the young Mr. Walker's intentions to protect his father

APPEAL AGAINST ARRESTS MADE BY COLORED ATTORNEY

JUNE 18, 1918

In a raid on colored pool rooms in the Second precinct yesterday twenty-five negro men were arrested and charged with vagrancy by Police-Sergeant Williamson. All were dismissed, with five exceptions, by Acting Police Justice Holland in police court this morning, the men producing indisputable evidence of work and many of them having their employers in court to testify for them.

The five cases which were not dismissed were continued in order that the court officials might verify statements made by the defendants that they ware working men.

Arthur Diggs, a colored attorney, appeared before the rail and protested against the indiscriminate arresting of colored men in pool rooms. The attorney said that the pool rooms were licensed places of amusement and members of his race had a right to some relaxation. They had no Ocean View or Virginia Beach to go to, he explained, and had to patronize such places as the colored district afforded. The attitude of the police, he charged, was getting to be one of oppression.

Acting Police Justice Holland replied to the attorney and stated that the court could give no instructions to the police department. The court, the justice said, could try only what was before it, but he advised the colored attorneys to take the matter up with the chief of police direct.

Sergeant Williamson stated in court that he was acting under orders.

THE PISTOL AND CRIME.

Recently The Constitution published a communication from Louisville, Ga., setting forth the fact that **every one of the defendants, either in jail or under bond, who are awaiting trial in the court of Jefferson county owes his predicament to the carrying of a concealed pistol.**

In four of the cases in question the defendant is charged with murder; another with assault with murderous intent and about half a dozen more with lesser crimes—all "grew out of pistol toting," and all are to be put on trial at an adjourned term of court beginning next Monday.

"So pistol-toting," adds our correspondent, "has really called for or caused an adjourned term of court in Jefferson county." Therefore, but for this unnecessary, inexcusable, criminal and cowardly custom the citizens of this county would have been spared the expense of an extra term of court, to say nothing of the disgrace and suffering involved.

Elsewhere upon this page we publish two additional communications bearing upon the pistol menace. In one the writer, J. V. Wheeler, of Summerville, Ga., while agreeing that "we need some drastic law to put a stop to the business," dissents from the recommendation recently made in these columns by Judge Highsmith, of Brunswick, that the pistol-"toter" who kills with a concealed weapon be denied the right to plead self-defense in extenuation for his act; the other, Dr. Spencer R. Stone, of Atlanta, suggesting as a remedy that police officers be given authority "to search any man for a gun."

But, regardless of the merits or the want of merit in the various anti-pistol laws proposed or that may be proposed, the fact remains that some sort of a remedial law is an absolute necessity in Georgia; and, as Dr. Stone suggests with point in his concluding sentence, "it is up to the legislature!"

NEGRO SURVEYS.

The Advocate May 11, 1918.

In many cities, planned by well meaning sociologists, surveys are being made to show the scope and extent of criminology among Colored people. In some respects these surveys bring to mind the old adage: "going all around Robin Hood's barn" to find what is immediately before you.

No professional survey is needed to tell of the Colored man's condition. His condition, startling and awful in some of its phases, passes you in review every day. His segregation in unsanitary sections of all large cities; his overcrowding in shacks unsuitable for dumb animals, is under a warrant served by every so-called "first-class" white real estate man at the behest of cold, unfeeling race prejudice. The crimes he commits are germinated in the ostracism he must daily face; the denials of opportunities he must suffer; the crime-breeding environments which surround him, and for which he is not responsible.

We have had sufficient surveys of living conditions of Colored people—of their criminal cess-pools which THEY DID NOT MAKE. What we want now, and what we MOST NEED is a remedy; is an awakening of public conscience to the fact that there is in prison today a prisoner—a race—accused without a cause—tried without counsel—before a prejudiced jury and sentenced by an unjust judge—who would be free—free as the newly arrived immigrant from Italy, Russia and other foreign countries, IF HE COULD ONLY GET JUSTICE.

WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF SURVEYS! LET US HAVE A REMEDY!

DEFENDING NORFOLK

Gaines Jan. 12, 1918

It has become customary to blame whatever ails the South on its colored population. The South itself started this by offering the colored people as an excuse for its high percentages of illiteracy, insanity, crime, etc. Whenever any one pointed out a defect in the South's economy that defect was, and is in fact until now, attributed to the colored population. So it is not surprising to find that this impression has gone abroad, as will be seen from the following excerpt from a recent issue of the New York American:

Journal & Guide

"Aside from possible German intrigue, Norfolk has smarted under the distinction of being the most criminal city in the United States. This is said to be due to a large colored population and to the fact that as a seaport it has attracted the riffraff from a dozen countries. It has been the scene of numerous race riots."

In contradiction of the above the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch has the following to say:

As to "possible German intrigue," every city in the United States, particularly on the Atlantic Seaboard, would be guilty of gross folly if it did not recognize the menace it offers. If it is active here, it is because of the very importance of this section. Here in Norfolk, however, such activities as are being carried on are practiced in secret and in fear. In New York, where this Hearst "dope" was concocted, the soap-box orators, the Goldmans' the Berkmans and other anti-Americans were permitted to preach virtual treason before they were finally put under arrest.

Norfolk is a seaport town and does house men of many nations, but there is more crime, vile and abandoned and vicious crime, in one night in New York's gashouse district than there is in all Norfolk and Norfolk county in a year. In view of the large percentage of foreign-born in New York's population, for a New York newspaper to speak of "riffraff from a dozen countries" in a city in the midst of the pure-American belt is simply to laugh.

We know our colored population as no Hearst organ could possibly understand it, and the relations between the races are beyond the comprehension of Hearst's American. So why bother to do more than laugh again at the wild mendacity of the yarn about the race riots?

If they will attend to the Germans and their sympathizers in both New York and Norfolk the country will be safe so far as the colored population is concerned. Less discussion of the Negro and more watching of certain white folks will be good for both New York and Norfolk from now on.

Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard, pray hard, play hard. Work, eat, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously.

We have a victory to win.—Hoover.

To expedite the movement of coal into New York City an arrangement has been made to utilize the car floats of the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry coal cars from Jersey terminal points through New York Bay to coal yards on the Harlem River. Plans are also being made to handle coal by all-rail routes to New England up the west bank of the Hudson River.

The Federal fuel administrator of Iowa is performing a service that is worthy of emulation elsewhere. He has secured the services of six expert firemen, who visit every city of consequence in the State and give instructions to the firemen in the apartment houses, hotels, etc., as to proper method of using their coal.

BRIDGEPORT CONN POST
OCTOBER 18, 1918

A JUST VERDICT.

With the acquittal of William Thomas, more widely known as "Baby Doll," and Jake Hankins, there comes to an end a case which is discreditable to those concerned in the prosecution. Seldom has there been a grosser attempt to thwart justice, a more extraordinary disregard of the Constitution, than in dealing with these colored men.

It is now possible to make public things that one could not use while the trial was going on. When it is known that Thomas was offered a punishment of three months in jail if he would plead guilty to some minor offense, but he refused, it can be better understood just how the case was viewed by those who knew the facts, but had not the fairness to admit them.

But that is not all. The police authorities knew that the dying Pannill had told no less than four different sets of detectives that "a cop shot him." They knew, also, that Pannill, in more emphatic language, had made the same statement to newspapermen. In fact, every policeman on the force knew that Pannill was not killed by a bullet from the revolver of any man inside the Keystone club.

Yet with this consciousness in every mind, members of the force went on the stand and gave testimony under oath which at least put two innocent men in jeopardy of their lives!

The whole conduct of this case is one which ought to make the local Police Department thoroughly ashamed of itself.

Well might Judge Reed in his charge tell the jury that the police went to the Keystone club to "clean it out" and that they expended an amount of ammunition entirely without warrant.

Let it be thoroughly understood that so far as the police testimony goes, only three shots were fired in the club those six hours of "fighting." What would be thought of an Army with all sorts of weapons, which did not dare to storm a position after it was evident that the defenders had stopped firing? Yet that was the situation for hours, for the only three shots fired inside the club were fired at the very start of the affair. This is police evidence.

As for the prosecution, it knew from the start that there was no evidence to warrant forcing these men to be put upon the defensive for the charge of murder, least of all was there warrant in holding not only them, but a half a dozen innocent men as witnesses for months and months.

In such action the Constitutional guarantees were made "mere scraps of paper." It is astounding that such things are possible in these days.

There were two causes for this action, police enmity because of some boastful remarks by Thomas and political associations which involved both the old parties to a distinctly discreditable degree. Thomas was to be used as a club by one, when he was thought to have "the goods" on the other. And when he refused to talk he was threatened and cajoled and forced to defend his life.

The bright spots in the case at the finish was the magnificent defensive campaign conducted by former United States Assistant Attorney General William H. Lewis of Boston and the careful and eminently judicial conduct of the trial by Judge Joel H. Reed, who early realized that the State had a case which it was not warranted in trying.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime—1918

GROUNDS FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Journal & Guide June 23, 1918.

In justice to the colored people of Norfolk and vicinity the detection and arrest on last Wednesday night of three United States sailors disguised as Negroes should be investigated by the local police and Naval authorities. In view of certain mysterious crimes that have been perpetrated here during the past few months, and which have been charged against Negroes, the incident is of too much significance to be lightly dismissed.

Why were these men disguised? This is the question that naturally occurs to everyone. It is of no advantage to a white man to exchange his identity for that of a Negro, except to perpetrate a crime and shift the responsibility upon the already over-burdened shoulders of the Negro race.

No honest, well-meaning or self-respecting colored person desires to see any guilty Negro escape the just penalty of his crime, but there are at times reasonable grounds upon which to question the justice of establishing the guilt of a man upon hasty identification, when criminals, especially in the south, are resorting to such measures as were employed by the three sailors arrested Wednesday night.

In this connection and in view of the fact that a colored man has already been arrested and accused by three women of being the perpetrator of the series of mysterious assaults recently committed upon white womenl, we quote the following excerpt from a recent editorial in the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch:

"It is likely, from the history of this crime "wave," that with the apprehension of one guilty man this recurrent terror will come to an end. From the general similarity of all the attacks and from the ferocity that has marked each case, it appears most probable that all have been the work of one man. Nor is it at all certain that he is a Negro, despite the statements of the unfortunate women who have been terrified and injured and despite the apparent consensus of opinion. He may be, of course, but a depraved and perverted white man bent on the commission of such crimes would naturally disguise himself as completely as possible, and a blackened face would be his first thought in this section of the country.

"If we like to think that our white men do not commit these crimes, let us remember that there are men in this vicinity now from nearly every quarter of the globe."

PITTSBURG PA SUN
SEPTEMBER 7, 1918

Police and Crime.

A policeman covering a beat in the heart of the city was set upon by three men whom he told to "move on," and was beaten, his weapons taken from him and he was left insensible. He is in a hospital in a critical condition. This marks progress in the advance of viciousness in the city, and it should spur the department of public safety to fill what vacancies there are on the force and bring that body up to its highest possible state of efficiency. If there are any vacancies the department heads will have no valid excuses to offer for failure to curb growing vice. That the force should be increased by at least 100 men is to be conceded, but in the meantime it should be recruited to its limit. As soon as they could the police started a round-up of all Negroes in the neighborhood who could not give an account of themselves—something that should have been done before—and these were held for further investigation. Upon many of these men were found such vicious weapons as blackjacks, brass knuckles and similar devices, the possession of which should be taken judicial cognizance of by the presiding magistrate and win for the offender a long sentence. If the police fail to keep watch on the class that can give no account of itself, the town can soon become overrun with a desperate element. Many of these Negroes were brought here from the South when there was a scarcity of labor, and now that they are being discharged they are becoming a menace to society.

Quick work by police and magistrates will have some effect in curbing an element that might be inclined to lawlessness. The force should be brought up to its legal limit, and then with the additional 100 which council should provide we ought to have enough men to afford us protection.

RICH NEGRESS IS FINED FOR HORSEWHIPPING BOY

6-9-18

Macon, Ga., June 8.—(Special.)—In addition to being fined $600 in the city court of Macon a few days ago for horsewhipping a negro boy, Ira Kemp, Jr., Fannie Douglass, wife of C. H. Douglass, negro hotel and moving picture proprietor, has been made defendant in a damage suit for $2,500 brought on behalf of the boy.

Fannie, it is alleged, took her chauffeur with her to the school attended by young Kemp, and while the chauffeur held a pistol on the boy she proceeded to lash him with a buggy whip. The woman is said to have been angered by attentions Kemp had been showing to her daughter.

The case has attracted much interest because Fannie Douglass, whose husband is the wealthiest negro in Macon, has been active in war work among the members of her race, having succeeded in disposing of several thousand dollars worth of third Liberty Loan Bonds. Her husband purchased between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of bonds.

CANTON O REPOSITORY
JUNE 18, 1918

FIVE NEGROES ARE CAUGHT IN RAID

An alleged negro gambling room in Cherry avenue SE, was raided by Detective Sergeant Fromm and Detective Pilcher, Monday afternoon, and five negroes arrested.

Charles Cook was fined $25 and costs on a charge of conducting the place and the four other men were fined $5 and costs each for gambling, when the case was tried in police court Tuesday.

BOOZE AND THE PISTOL.

Constitution

Judge Ben H. Hill, in the course of his charge to the grand jury a few days ago, stressed the importance of eliminating these four evils: Liquor, pistol "toting," gambling and the social evil. 1-18-18

Whisky, he said, has but two friends: The blind tiger and the habitual drunkard; while the pistol "toter," he charged the jury, has no friends whatsoever.

Judge Hill declares that the civilian who habitually carries a gun in his pocket is "either a bully or a coward," and peace-loving, law-abiding citizens generally will agree with him.

The public view will coincide with that of the court, furthermore, in that "a man with a revolver in his pocket and a drink of blind tiger whisky under his belt is a potential murderer and ready for any crime."

Blind tiger whisky itself and by itself is bad enough. The same is true of the ever-ready hip-pocket pistol.

Associate the two in and upon the person of any man and you have a combination that is a stalking menace to every man, woman and child in the community. It is a combination that means not only possible, but probable, murder, execution, or a life in prison, and broken hearts, subjects for charity and the orphanage.

We have law under which both of these evils, together with the other two that Judge Hill mentioned, can be eradicated.

If we have not enough such law, then let us have such additional law as may be needed; because the sooner the evils are stamped out the better.

Negro, Who Assisted In Lashing Boy, Is Given Stiff Penalty

CHARLOTTE N OBSERVER
JUNE 11, 1918

In the city court Saturday Sam Bailey pleaded guilty to assault and battery and was sentenced by Judge Guerry to serve eight months on the chaingang or pay a fine of two hundred dollars.

Bailey was the chauffeur of Fannie Douglas, when she drove out to Ballard school and gave Ira Kemp, Jr., a negro, a horsewhipping. Kemp was asked to come out on the school grounds. While she held a pistol pointed at Kemp, it is alleged, Bailey tied his hands. Then as Bailey covered Kemp with the gun the negress lashed him.

When arraigned before Judge Guerry she claimed that she objected to Kemp going with her daughter. She was given a severe lecture by Judge Guerry for taking the law into her hands and fined heavily. Saturday she also pleaded guilty to carrying a pistol and was fined fifty dollars. Other cases disposed of were as follows:

J. H. Clemons, colored, plea of guilty to violating prohibition law, two months or fifty dollars.

Homer Price, plea of guilty to the same charge, five months or seventy-five dollars.

Charles Moore, alias Dock Moore, colored, simple larceny, one month or twenty-five dollars.

Susie Jackson, colored, plea of guilty to violating prohibition law, four months or fifty dollars.

W. P. Pearce, plea of guilty to carrying pistol, three months or fifty dollars.

A. F. Short, plea of guilty to violating prohibition law, four months or fifty dollars.

Clevland Jones, colored, convicted of drunkenness on the highway, two months or twenty-five dollars.

James Callaway, colored, plea of guilty to carrying pistols three months or thirty dollars.

T. S. Beasley, plea of guilty to violating the motor vehicle law by driving too fast, four months or forty dollars.

Charges That Require Investigation

The Baltimore Afro-American
6-29-18

The News departs, today, from its agreement with contributions to print only short communications in order to make room for a Negro preacher's defense of the women of his race who, he alleges, are being persecuted by officers of the law.

The Voice of the People is an Open Court. Certainly there is room within that Court for discussion of the humanities and inhumanities. The News only wishes that column had power to redress human wrongs.

But in this case, and in all cases, it may at least permit the Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church to tell his story and to give whatever aid it may to bring these injustices to the attention of the authorities: to Sheriff Batson, to Chief of Police Shirley, and to the Board of Commissioners itself. For however sweeping may be this alleged policy of arresting the Negro women guiltless of vagrancy, or however isolated these instances may be, they must be stopped. In all fairness and justice to the people of this city, there should be absolutely not one iota of discrimination made by the law in the case of human beings, whether they be white or black, yellow or brown.

These charges made by the Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church should be investigated. Officers who deliberately arrest innocent persons whether through racial prejudice or for getting of commissions should be promptly discharged without an instant's hesitation, and the city or the county that would tolerate injustices of this sort should themselves be held responsible for the criminal conduct on the part of its employes.

Is this another result of the iniquitous fee system that has been scotched, but not utterly killed?

At least full investigation of this Negro preacher's charge should be made, and the specific instances of persecution should be looked into at once.

Making the world safe for democracy must involve also the making of mu-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

nicipalities safe for innocent persons, whether they be high or low, rich or poor, distinguished or obscure, white or black. It cannot possibly matter about that. — Sunday's Birmingham News.

The above is a reprint of an editorial from last Sunday's Birmingham News. This is not the first time that The News has asked editorially that the colored race be treated fairly, and given protection of the law. There is no question about it, when things are properly and manly presented, with that degree of thought and truth that only comes from an honest heart, conscious of right, evil practices will have to stop, murderers and savage-like individuals will have to pass out. This editorial is proof positive that the best sentiment of this country and this section is against human violence in any form, and we are fully of the opinion that just in proportion as these wicked and pecuniary efforts on the part of this class of individuals are brought to the attention of the sentiment-making forces of this country they will be dealt with in keeping with the crime committed.

The colored race could ask for no bolder stand than is here taken by The Birmingham News in its editorial and in its news columns, using the letter from Dr. J. H. Kelley, Pastor of the Friendship Baptist Church, in its entirety. While it is the duty of every publication to strike evil practices everywhere and anywhere, many of our strong publications have not always understood this to be their duty dealing with matters affecting the interests and happiness of the colored people.

A large number of white men and concerns in the South are ready to give justice to the colored people, and defend them when they are right, but the intelligent members of the colored race in their sober moments must make their complaints plain to this class of white citizens, and it must be done, we repeat, with that degree of frankness, truth and honesty that only seeks justice. The colored race cannot expect white friends to take the initiative in bringing to the attention of authority evil practices that occur from certain elements of their own people. Race ties are strong with the white people; they are not expected to step out in the interest of other races unless the evil exposures of their own race are plain and without effort to mislead or abuse.

Dr. Kelly's article is backed up by the fact, as well as a number of other positions taken here by leading colored men, and there has never been a time in this district that we can remember when the colored man did not get a proper hearing when the facts were presented in a manly, concrete and intelligent manner.

MISS BESSIE JONES.

The above is a very good likeness of little Bessie Jones who has worked until she lost the use of one hand. On returning from a doctor's office, she was seized by officers and thrown into big rock jail. Her poor mother, supporting five little children, was made to pay forty dollars for the release of Bessie and the other child who was with her. The judge dismissed the charge of vagrancy that was brought against these poor children and denounced the wrong. But what follows: Mrs. Jones is out of her money, all that could be raised on her humble possessions. The five little children must face the winter deprived of little Bessie's earnings, and the mother with this forty dollar obligation upon her. Bessie is crushed over the idea of being put in jail as a criminal. Thus poverty, humiliation, maltreatment and distress are poured out without measure on the inoffensive women and children of the poor Negro race by those whom they have served loyally.

No Belgian family has been made any more sad and desolate by the blood-thirsty Germans than this family. Who will help? What shall we do, O Lord, how long? Help has been asked for this family by the writer from some of the churches. It is earnestly hoped that every organization of Negroes in the county will do something. Individual help will be highly appreciated.

Send money to The Birmingham Reporter.

Yours for the oppressed Negro women and children,

J. H. KELLEY,
521 S. 19th Street, City.

500 Less State Convicts Than at the Same Time, Says Report of Convict Board

W. E. Matthews, Jr., Head of Department, Attributes the Decrease to the World War

Crime has been on the toboggan in Alabama during the past year, as disclosed by the fact that there are nearly 500 less State convicts than there were last year at this time. Although the "drys" claim that the decreased crime is due to prohibition, W. E. Matthews, Jr., president of the State Convict Board, attributes it chiefly to conditions brought about by the war. In the first place, he maintains, the war has brought better wages and when a person is making good money there is less reason why he should commit crimes, especially the class of offenses involving a gain of world goods or money. Mr. Matthews also thinks that the decrease is due somewhat to the fact that a great many men of draft age who might have been convicted were dealt with more leniently because they went into the army or navy. In a great many instances, also, the scarcity of labor has reduced the number of convicts, owing to the fact that quite frequently when defendants were convicted and fined, someone needing labor came in and paid the fine for the defendant.

On July 1, there were exactly 500 less convicts in Alabama than on the same date last year. However, since that time, the number has swelled a bit until on August 1 there was only 464 less than on the same date in 1917. On September 1, the decrease is expected again to reach the 500 mark. At present there are approximately 2,500 State convicts.

Statistics just compiled by the Convict Department show that in July the net earnings from convicts in the mines was the greatest in the history of the State. They averaged net earnings of $44.19 per capita over and above every expense and including all convicts in the mines, even those in the hospitals. The nearest approach to this in the past has been about $25. The net earnings were apportioned as follows among the four mines working State convicts: Belle Ellen, with 257 men, average $53.12; Flat, with 378 men, average $49.55; Aldrich, with 305 men, average $41.11; Banner, with 395 men, average $33.

President Matthews is proud of the fact that while net earnings have climbed handsomely, the cost of feeding the convicts increased only about 3 per cent during the months of March, April, May, June and July, and this, he thinks, is equivalent to a reduction in view of the rapid advances in food prices. At the same time, the convicts received just as good fare as in the past. The Convict Department has adopted the policy of economy and conservation. The tabulation below shows the per capita cost of feeding convicts at the mines for the five months:

Belle Ellen—March, $8.26; April, $7.38; May, $8.15; June, $7.80; July, $7.44.

Banner—March, $8.43; April, $8.25; May, $8.51; June, $8.13; July, $8.58.

Flat Top—March, $7.59; April, $7.25; May, $7.39; June, $7.10; July, $7.18.

Aldrich—March, $6.62; April, $6.69; May, $6.79; June, $6.83; July, $6.60.

WHITE CONGREGATION BACKS SEXTON.

A peculiar condition exists in the Southland and at times it manifests itself in a way that gives encouragement to every colored man, woman and child in the country. It seems that a police officer unjustifiably clubbed and beat up a respected sexton of a white church. When the case was called in the Mayor's Court, these white folks male and female came forward and testified to the sterling qualities of the colored man. The result was that the Police Officer was heavily fined, while the colored man was fined $2.50. The other policemen paid their brother officer's fine and then threatened to resign.

The Mayor who is one of the finest type of the southern gentleman and unlike those of the compromising kind has "kept the saddle" and declined to compromise in any manner a decision that he believes to be in accordance with his sworn obligation and the principles of eternal justice. With a church, male and female back ing him, with the law on his side and with the better class of colored people unanimously supporting him, it looks to us that the outlook for Mayor Wooding and his associates is especially encouraging.

RAIDING TO CHECK VICE ORGANIZATION

TRENTON N J TIMES
APRIL 22, 1918.

Negroes Under Bail For Arrests by Special Squad—Fines Imposed

The plan to establish organized vice in this city by outsiders it is declared by police, was nipped in the bud by the raid on three negro houses on Barnes Street Saturday night by Captain Culliton's vice squad. Undesirables driven away from other states by the government authorities have come to Trenton.

Mildred Archer and John Archer, who were taken in the raid, were held under $500 bail each by Judge Geraghty on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house at 11 Barnes Street; Rachael Tucker, on a similar charge and bail for 20 Barnes Street and Mamie Murray, on the same charge and bail for 22 Barnes Street. The following were held under $300 bail each for statutory charges: Bertha Massey, Joseph Estey, Lillian Sanders, Tony Manilee and Ernest Murray. The following were sent to the County jail on similar complaints: Blanche Boyles, Bertha Madden, and Florence Transue. The following were fined $25 each: James Estes, Harvey Blackwell. The following were held under $100 bail as material witnesses: Joseph Williams, Ollie Williams, Henry Macree, Ferdinand Gilleon, Marie Wallace, David Johnson, William and Gertrude Morning, Minnie Hockster, Arthur Edmunds, James Griffith.

The police have been watching places where soldiers have been going and they have several others under watch.

SLAPS WOMEN AND IS FINED $25.00

THE AFFAIR CAUSES EXCITEMENT AND THE ARREST IS MADE OF THE WHITE MAN.

Mrs. Annie Rice, a few days ago, was slapped by Mr. Savage, a white man, of the New Queen Theatre. It is stated that Mrs. Rice was coming up the street while Mr. Savage was fighting with a negro boy and he was a one-eyed boy, about sixteen years of age. Mr. Savage had his gun in hand and Mrs. Rice states that she called the attention of the people that he was about to shoot the boy, when he turned his attention to her, using curse words and slapped her face three times. He was arrested by the police and on Thursday in the Recorder's Court, was fined $25.00. Mr. Savage charges that the Negro was keeping unusual noises in the Alley, and he attempted to stop them, and they appeared to want to create trouble. A white man appeared in the court and said that the Negroes were rough. All the colored witnesses state that there was no white man there, except the manager of the Theatre, and the Police states that there was no white man there when he appeared on the scene. It is stated that Mrs. Rice is a married woman and her husband is working out of the city.

Crime – 1918

Does the Negro Get a Square Deal In the Southern Courts?

WINSTON-SALEM N C JOURNAL
DECEMBER 23, 1917

(By Gilbert T. Stephenson, Former Judge of the Municipal Court of Winston-Salem, N. C.)

Does the Negro charged with crime get a square deal in the courts of the South? Professor Kelly Miller of Howard University, one of the profoundest thinkers and keenest observers of the Negro race, says: "I believe, from observation and examination, that, taking the Southern courts as a whole, the Negro in some cases is treated unusually severely, and in others with unusual lenity. Balancing the two extremes, he gets substantial justice; but there is a difference between fairness and justice. Fairness consists in equal distribution of favor; justice in equal application of rights. The laborer in the parable, who entered at the eleventh hour, was received on terms of compensatory equality with the ones who had borne the heat and burden of the day, but the more strenuous workmen could not accuse the master of the vinyard of injustice, but merely of unfairness. If the Negro gets justice in the Southern courts the white man gets less than justice, which makes an unfair distribution of penalties." (The Southern Workman, September 1909, pp. 473-74) Judge William H. Thomas, Associte Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, says: "My observation has been that courts try the Negro fairly. I have observed that juries have not hesitated to acquit the Negro when the evidence showed his innocence. Yet, honesty demands that I say that justice too often miscarries in the attempt to enforce the criminal law against the native white man. It is not that the Negro fails to get justice before the courts in the trial of the specific indictment against him, but too often it is that the native white man escapes. It must be poor concolation to the ignorant foreign-born, the Indian, the Negro, and the ignorant generally to learn that the law has punished only the guilty of their class of race and to see that the guilty of the class, fortunate by reason of wealth, learning or color, are not so punished for like crimes." (Proceedings of Southern Sociological Congress, 1913) Though Professor Miller and Judge Thomas use the word "Fairness" in a different sense, their conclusions are the same—namely, that, while the Negro does not, as a rule, get more than he deserves at the hands of the criminal court, the white man, as a rule, gets less than he deord of only one court; but it is the court of the South were subjected ern city with a larger Negro population. If the records of other criminal pjcourt of the South were subjected to similar study, it might reveal the gratifying fact that in many other parts of the South the Negro in court gets not only just but fair treatment, that he enjoys not only an equal distribution of favor but experiences an equal application of right.

u-15eo-etaoin shrdlu shrdlu mfwv serves, and the effect is a discrimination against the Negro.

In an effort to test the accuracy of these statements and of others of like import by thoughtful men of both races, I have made a study of the records of the Municipal Court of Winston-Salem, North Carolina covering a period of eight years during which approximately 19,000 cases were disposed of, in about two-thirds of which the defendants were Negroes. This court has final jurisdiction of all crimess under felonies. I selected for of the most prevalent crimes common to both races, and, compiling enough indiyidual cases of each offense to make the statistics based upon them trustworthy, ascertained the percentage of white and Negro offenders fined, sentenced, and released upon payment of the costs. In like manner I ascertained theaverage fine in dollars and the average term of imprisonment in days of both white and colored law-breakers. I took no account of the cases dismissed, because, in doing so, one runs the risk of confusing the dereliction of the police force with the judgments of the court. That is, if police officers discriminate against Negroes in arresting in groundless cases, then the court should not be charged with race discrimination because it dismisses more cases of Negroes than whites, or vice versa.

The following tables show the result of my investigation of the records of the Municipal Court of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, 1908-1916:

HARRIS NEMESIS

TAMPA FLA TIMES
JUNE 10, 1918

Colored Detective Puts it All Over Colored Criminal Right Along.

If interviewed, Henry Harris, colored, would probably admit that Joe Robinson, colored detective, is indeed a Nemesis. Harris simply can't steal anything from shoes to touring cars unless Detective Robinson appears at the critical moment and spoils it all.

Robinson had been appointed a detective only a few minutes when he caught Harris stetaling a bicycle. Then Harris got a job delivering ice and while helping fill the boxes at the Hillsboro he managed to steal a pair of shoes. Detective Robinson took the trail of the shoes, found Harris' feet in them, and once again the city stockade afforded Harris an abiding place.

Harris completed his term for the theft and was released from the stockade Sunday at 3 o'clock. A Buick six, owned by McGill & Goodwin Auto exchange, was standing in front of the stockade. Harris reasoned that he had been ridden to the stockade in a machine, so why not ride away in one? The idea impressed Harris as excellent. In looking back over his career he remembered that both the bicycle and the shoes had depended on himself as motive power, but here was a means of getaway that propelled itself.

However, there was that detective on the job again, and as a result Harris is in the county jail awaiting trial in criminal court.

Whites Deliberately Drive Into Crowd of Wedding

Savannah, Ga., May 31.—One of the most brutal and savage crimes ever committed on a party of inoffensive people was enacted in this city Sunday night, May 12, by a band of prominent white men, who, bent on satisfying their murderous appetite, drove with rapid speed a seven passenger Pierce-Arrow automobile into a wedding party of sixty people standing on the street awaiting a car, causing injuries to eight people, namely, Nelson Davis and James Collins, who suffered broken legs; James Rives, severely cut; Miss Alma Gibbs, leg broken and large hole in head; Miss Mary Pinkney, broken leg; Miss Leah Marden, badly cut; Miss Belle Bibbs, and James Gadsen, severely wounded about head and face. One man unknown to the party was killed outright.

In the face of this German-like atrocity nothing has been done in the least to apprehend the guilty parties by the city authorities. The daily papers refused to publish the story of the criminal assault of these men when it was learned that they were white. Shortly after the crime was committed three young men gave chase to the speeding auto, which stopped a short distance from the scene in order to remove the number, but on observing a display of firearms they gave up the pursuit. The white men are prominently connected in this city and have been heard to refer to the occurence jokingly as to how they routed a bunch of "blackbirds."

For crime, ignorance, stupidity, inhuman treatment, and barbarism, Georgia stands out in bold relief and occupies a place high in the council of the category of crime. It is strange and singular how the leading officials of that state could permit themselves to be a party to an administration of justice and set supinely and allowed inoffensive people to be murdered, shot down, women robbed of their virtue, and property destroyed without the slightest effort upon the part of these so-called minions of the law to right the wrongs.

How long will Georgia continue to stand in the way of civilization and the spirit of democracy? How long will she permit her state to be the blood-soaked soil of crime? How long will Georgia act as a despot for desperatism? This cellpool of crime should not be referred to as a state when we speak of civilized commonwealths. It should be known to the world as a place where life is unsafe, property without value, homes without the protection of law; it she known as the one black spot honor has ceased to be a virtue . where morality is no longer the cym. bal of home life.

As a result of this inhuman act hundreds of our people are leaving Georgia and seeking other climes where democracy has a meaning and is practiced fully. The stench of such crimes as this has caused irretrievable loss and confidence and respect for the laws of this state and forced old residents to consider abandoning their homes.

BRECKENRIDGE WAS LANDED

After a Battle With Patrolman Kieser

NEGRO SOAKED

HAMILTON OHIO JOURNAL
JUNE 3, 1918

By Judge Kautz After Hearing In Municipal Court.

A race war was narrowly averted about 8 o'clock Saturday night when Patrolman Kieser arrested Louis Breckenridge, colored, on the charge of exposing his person, resisting an officer and disorderly conduct. During the arrest a mob of fully two hundred citizens congregated and an attempt was made to get Breckenridge.

The negro had been pointed out as the individual who would station himself after sunset near the St. Joseph church and expose his person to the little girls in the playgrounds.

Officer Kieser on Saturday night stationed himself near the school yard in citizens clothes and waited for Breckenridge to appear. The negro finally appeared near the school yard and was pointed out. He was placed under arrest.

Breckenridge resisted the officer, fought to get away and struck him on the ear and the mouth and also kicked him.

The citizens became indignant and wanted to get the negro. Officer Kieser protected the prisoner after he had subdued him and in arresting and bringing the negro to terms, broke one of the bones in his right hand.

NEGRO SHOT BY DAVIS IS RESTING WELL

NO CASE WILL BE MADE AGAINST THE JUSTICE OF PEACE UNLESS THE NEGRO SWEARS OUT WARRANT.

MACON GA NEWS
JUNE 9, 1913

Jesse Mathews, negro, who said he was shot in the leg by Justice of the Peace Lee Davis, was resting well at the Macon Hospital Saturday night. He said that he was shot Friday night by a man who came up to him in an automobile with two others, and jumping from the car raised his gun and fire without warning. Later he said the man was Davis.

It was stated by Mr. Davis that the negro resembled very closely one he and Constable H. W. Cotton were looking for having a warrant and that the negro advanced on him with a drawn knife and attempted to take a shot gun away from him. He said they were looking for Rob Howard, who was charged with larceny from the house in a warrant sworn out by him for Angeline Cox. That they found him Wednesday at Manchester Mills and that he told them they could not arrest him and drew a knife, that the constable with him started to shoot but he told him not to. The negro escaped and was later found at his house when he escaped the second time after showing fight.

Howard and Mathews were nearly alike, Mr. Davis said, and on Friday night when he heard Howard was at home he went there but missed him. Going back through Middle street he saw a negro going toward the house and thought that he was Howard.

Overtaking him he an Constable Cotton got out of the auto, he being armed with a shot gun. Asking the negro his name, he stated that the negro drew a knife and pressed forward reaching for the gun and that he fired a load of buck shot into the ground, and when the negro kept advancing he was forced to fire the other barrel which was loaded with bird shot into his leg.

Davis has not been arrested, and unless the negro swears out a warrant against him, the case will probably be dropped.

NEGRO SHOOTS WOMAN

COLUMBIA S C STATE
APRIL 26, 1918

Fires Five Times—One Struck in Shoulder.

James Reed, a negro merchant, who conducts a grocery business at 711 South Main Street, shot and badly wounded a negro woman, Estelle Lykes, last night. The shooting took place in the Lykes woman's home. Five shots were fired, only one taking effect. The one hit was in the right shoulder, the bullet entering from the back. Reed was locked up and held on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

ARRESTING VAGRANTS

The Savannah Tribune 2-16-18

The campaign against vagrants which the city police department has started was carried to a ridiculous extent Thursday night when nine Negro men and two Negro women were arrested, charged with not working. In making the arrests the officers sought not to ascertain from those whom they stopped whether they were working or not but forthwith exercised their authority in sending them to the barracks. None of the eleven was found guilty the next morning in the police court, Recorder Schwartz setting free the entire crowd with the comment. "These appear to me to be working Negroes" We wonder if the heads of the police department have the vision to see the harm such action is doing the city. We wonder if they realize that such miscarriage of justice is the very thing which has already caused the South to lose thousands of its laborers to the North with Savannah contributing its quota of several thousands? A continuation of such actions is going to cause more to leave for the north, for the fever to take a chance at the strenuous life of the North where they may at least be freed of police persecution is rankling in the breast of thousands of Negroes who are only awaiting the approach of warm weather before they leave. Of the two women arrested, one was a girl scarcely more than 19 years, while the other had just arrived in the city the night before. We realize that there is a scarcity of laborers here for the wages paid but arresting innocent Negroes is not going to help the situation any. It is going to make it acute and, further, it is going to cause a strained relation between the races. Savannah is by no means infested with vagrants, in fact, we doubt whether 100 Negro men can be found who do not work at some time during the day, and a score or more probably of these seemingly are enjoying immunity from arrest because of their detestible connections. The arrests of the women was both without ground and contemptible. The police have no more right stopping Negro women asking them if they are working than they have stopping white women and if it is indulged in too freely we should not wonder but that it will lead to serious results. And as to the time chosen to round up vagrants, why choose night time? It seems to us that if the city is infested with vagrants, as the police actions certify, the proper time to apprehend them would be during work hours. Men and women, hard working men and women, must have some time to themselves for recreation. They have a right to it and the police should not arrest them for no other reason whatever than that they are Negroes.

GREASED MITTS OF CITY DETECTIVES TO SECURE HIS PRISONER

Chicago Defender 2-2-18

Truth Leaks Out When Sheriff Moon of Lee County Writes to Editor

The following letter arrived at the Defender office on Monday; it concerns the final disposition of a case that attracted a good deal of attention some time ago:

Opelika, Ala., Jan. 21, 1918.
Robert S. Abbott, LL. B.,
Chicago Defender,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir: Your paper of Sept. 22, 1917, carried a story about me; that is, I guess it was a story, or? Every word of it was the truth (Except) the headlines and the last line, and all the lines between. I was not even in nor near Chicago when Hudmon Corr was released. I never heard of Judge Uhlir until some time after my return home and some one sent me the little d—sheet, giving an account of my little escapade in Chicago, which I absolutely know nothing at all of. All I am right certain about I found out from the detective force; they had released Hudmon Corr the day before I got there and I gave two Negro detectives $20 to catch him again for me, which they done nicely and gentlemanly. I came back home with Hudmon and he walked in open court today and plead guilty to the charge, and as I did not see anything of Judge Uhlir around, I just allowed Judge Lum Duke to take his plea and sentence him, which he done nicely and gentlemanly. Now, then, John L., the son of the old man you lay so much stress on, has no further control of Hudmon. Should you desire to communicate with him during the next few months, his address will be Birmingham, Ala., care Pratt Consolidated Coal Co. I have two other charges against Hudmon for violating the prohibition law (selling whiskey—bootlegging in other words). Also another case of using abusive, insulting or obscene language in the presence or hearing of a woman (a white woman, too). But I don't want to make it hard on him just because he is a Negro, and I am going to ask the solicitor to take Nollprosque's in the other cases. You have a misconception of the south and the Negro in the south. If a Negro commits a hellish deed in the south we give him hell. If he commits an honorable deed he is rewarded for it. In other words, to be frank about it (Not Leo Frank tho), we always treat a Negro right if he will let us do it and if he don't treat us right we will make him do it.

Yours for justice to one and all, regardless of creed or color.

JOHN L. MOON,
Sheriff, Lee Co., Ala.

The readers of the Defender will no doubt recall the article which our enlightened friend, Sheriff Moon, refers to in his letter. At the time that the man Carr was arrested by local officers it transpired that the warrant sent here was misdrawn and that in view of the reputation which "justice" in Alabama, as applied to members of the Race, has in this community the prisoner was freed by Judge Uhlir. Later, according to reports reaching this office, he was re-arrested by two detectives, turned over to the tender mercies of the southern Moon and disposed of in the manner above stated. If the statement made in the above letter that Carr pleaded guilty to the charges made against him is true, Chicago and the north are better off without him, and he is right where he belongs, in the mines of 'Bam, helping to straighten out the present coal shortage with his trusty pick, and long may it wave (the pick). Alabama's gain is truly not Chicago's loss. It is hard to believe, however, that any "financial greasing" was done with the two officers mentioned, as they are men of high standing on the force as well as in the community. The letter is on file at this office, however, and is here published verbatim. Regarding the remaining charges which the soft hearted sheriff has against Carr, it is hardly believable that Moon would drop them after his trip to the north and the expenditure of Lee county's finances. This is a great world.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JANUARY 26, 1918

AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION

The assaulting, for purposes of robbery, of unprotected women on the streets of Norfolk has not only reached, but long since passed, the point where patience has left no iota of entitlement to be accounted a virtue. Nine such cases have occurred since the first of last December—all of them white women, all of them in the Northwestern section of the city, and all of them happening in the early hours of the evening. In no single instance has the assailant been caught and in no single instance is more known of his identity than that he is a negro. Whether one and the same person or different persons, he or they is or are still at large and still adding to the list of his or their crimes.

Chief of Police Kizer is quoted as saying that his department is bending every effort to cope successfully with the situation, that "every conceivable plan" has been tried to detect and apprehend the guilty party or parties. All this may be true, and we are not disposed to doubt it, but it by no means necessarily follows that, because the police department, with the force at its command, is doing all that it can do to remedy a condition which is intolerable, all is being done in that direction that is possible of accomplishment. There must be a way to render residential sections of the city sufficiently safe for women to venture on the streets in the early evening, without being subject to assault by negro desperadoes, and it must be found and followed, let the cost be what it may. If more police are needed, then they should be provided at once and in whatever numbers required to meet the necessities of the case. If other and additional measures of protection are demanded, then they should be taken with the minimum of delay. To say that we can not effectively handle the situation would be tantamount to a confession that the city is unequal to the task of preserving law and order within its corporate limits. To be able to apply the remedy so urgently demanded and fail to make the application because of the expense entailed, would be to acknowledge that we rate money higher than protection of our womanhood. The existing situation, we repeat, is absolutely intolerable. It should and must be promptly corrected, let the remedy required and the cost of its application be what they may. Already it has been allowed to go far too long without effective cure.

NEGRO GETS 3 YEARS; WHITE MAN 30 DAYS FOR THEFT

One Stole a Bicycle, the Other an Automobile

SOUTH CAROLINA JUSTICE. COLOR MAKES DIFFERENCE

advocate 2-16-18

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 24.—The peculiar workings of justice were shown here one day last week, when James Davenport, colored, was sentenced to three years at hard labor for stealing a bicycle, and Clarence D. Gould, white, was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for stealing an automobile.

Both sentences were imposed the same day and in the same court room—Judge Memminger presiding. Both men were found guilty of stealing, but the charge preferred against Gould was that of "using the automobile without the consent of the owner."

James Davenport, the colored defendant, was charged with stealing a wheel from W. W. Horsford. He conducted his own defense. Davenport told the jury that his brother took the wheel and left it with him; that his brother was helping to build a double-track for the Southern Railway.

The jury was out but a short time, returning a verdict of guilty. In imposing sentence Judge Memminger told the defendant that he had made a mistake in not pleading guilty, as his defense was ridiculous. He reminded the Negro that the people's property must be protected and sentenced him to serve three years at hard labor on the gang or three years of hard labor in the penitentiary.

Clarence Gould, the white man, had taken a car belonging to Miss Dorothy Napier. Gould's story was to the effect that he became intoxicated and took the car late one afternoon. After traveling out in the country he decided to go to Chattanooga. Officers arrested him in Ackworth, Ga., on October 19, and he was held a prisoner until the day of his trial.

The court felt that the defendant had been partly punished while a prisoner since October. So he made allowance for the time Gould had already served and sentenced him to serve thirty days in the county jail. —Exhange.

Geyser Furnishes Bath for Negroes

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
FEBRUARY 6, 1918

Argument Over the Use of Water Gets One Negro Woman Behind the Bars.

A cold-water geyser broke out yesterday afternoon on Madison street near Long's Lane, where once there stood a "community standpipe." The geyser afforded a shower bath for four negresses who engaged in a heated argument over their respective water rights. The gushing of the geyser and the shower bath which followed cooled the argument and got Oleathia in jail.

"My name is Oleathia Lewis," she said, "and I has a right to dat water."

Oleathia was arrested on charges made by the waterworks department that she became irate with her neighbors, all of whom were toting water from the same faucet, and as hostilities grew, she broke the pipe off even with the ground. The water shot into the air, until a plumber was sent to plug it.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Crime—1918

NO DRASTIC MEASURES.

A serious breach of the peace was reported last week in Harlem as the result of certain unruly members of the Negro race attempting to put an objectionable Greek storekeeper out of business. According to the reports, serious damage was done to the store and stock by the throwing of bricks and other missiles. Of course, such drastic measures as these are unwarranted and bring the perpetrators into the class of lawbreakers, to be arrested and punished accordingly. All law abiding citizens will disapprove such actions and no sympathy will be felt for the offenders.

On the other hand, the plea set up by the North Harlem Merchants Association for co-operation among these white storekeepers and Negroes seems to be a one-sided arrangement, purely for the benefit of the storekeepers. The kind of co-operation that the Negroes of Harlem should practice is the starting and building up of business enterprises conducted by members of the race. In order to command the necessary support, these enterprises must afford equal, if not better, facilities in the way of stock and service, to those already existing.

The difficulties in the way of starting such businesses are considerable, but they should not prove insuperable. One difficulty is in securing suitable locations, as white property owners frequently refuse to rent for such purposes. But pluck and persistence, with a combination of resources, could overcome this, as well as other obstacles.

With the united support of the Negro population given to enterprises of this character, as is found in other segregated community groups in this city, there would be no field for exploitation by the traders of alien races. But such a development can only be brought about by the legitimate methods of commercial rivalry. Violence will only rebound to the injury of those advocating such a policy.

While the misguided individuals who are accused of damaging the premises of the storekeeper referred to above have incurred the penalties of the law, they are entitled to a pair trial before punishment. If it is true, as alleged, that the police clubbed those arrested after they were confined in cells, the law was again violated, and by those most responsible for upholding it. The whole matter should be thoroughly investigated and all the guilty parties punished.

FRED H. HUDSON GETS 5 MONTHS IN WORKHOUSE

For Contributing to Delinquency of a Minor. Other Cases in Juvenile Court.

SPRINGFIELD O. SUN
MARCH 31, 1918

Fred H. Hudson, 18 years old, was sentenced to five months in the Xenia workhouse on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and Clara Johnson, 14 years old, was ordered detained in the Delaware Industrial home, at the weekly session of the juvenile court, held at the detention home Saturday, and which proved one of the shortest held in a long time.

Hudson pleaded guilty when charged with the offense and a sordid story was unfolded by the court officials, relating to the boy and girl, who are both colored. The girl was said to be in a delicate condition. Hudson is married and his wife left him some time ago. She is a sister to the Johnson girl.

An echo of the accident in which Alexander Gerlough lost his life when he was thrown from a wagon on West Main street, and sustained injuries from which he died a week ago, was heard, when James Gerlough, 14 years old and Walter Gerlough, 12 years old, were ordered to the children's home.

The two boys, when they lost their father, lost their only relative, and appeared very ambitious for employment as they appeared before Judge Frank W. Geiger. Both were anxious to work on farms, although they did not desire to miss school. After the burial of their father Tuesday, the youngsters were taken to the detention home to await the order to send them to the children's home. The boys said they knew of certain farms where they might work, and at first were a little disappointed that they were not at once sent to look for employment.

To Get Work on Farm.

Their faces brightened up, however, when the court informed them that the officials would arrange for them to get on a farm as soon as possible, and that in the meantime they would be well cared for in the home.

When the case of Donald McArthur was called it transpired there was the need for a thrift stamp publicity man in court. McArthur was charged with operating a motorcycle without a license and was made a ward of the court until he was 21.

The accused had sold his motorcycle for $40 and had spent it on clothes As he was earning $10 a week and did not own a thrift stamp, the court said he wished there was someone who could talk the thrift stamp idea to the boy. H. H. Howell of the State Board of Charities, promised to have a talk with the boy, and suggested that arrangements might be made with his employer to have some portion of his wages paid in thrift stamps.

Ralph Worthington and Herbert McDonald were dismissed on a charge of train clinging on the D. T. & I. railroad, after a lecture from the court.

A sentence of two months in the Xenia workhouse was suspended for Frank Chappel, who was arraigned on a charge of non-support. The testimony disclosed that instead of working the defendant was addicted to the habit of fussing about the house and said things which the neighbors complained about. Prisoner lives at 908 West Liberty street, and probation officers said the colored persons in the neighborhood had complained of the man's language.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MAR 28 1918

THAT NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN.

Within the past ten days a negro desperado, as yet unidentified, has perpetrated numerous hold-ups in various sections of the city. One of his victims was shot and dangerously wounded. A second, narrowly and by the luckiest of chances, escaped death or injury. A third—Detective Obitz—was shot and killed Sunday morning during a search for the highwayman when he halted and approached a strange negro. Shortly after the murder of the detective a negro was shot and killed by plain-clothes men who were hunting for the murderer. As additional "hold-ups" occurred Sunday night, it seems a fair assumption that the murderous highwayman escaped and that the slain negro was, as his employer suggests, the innocent victim of the excitement caused by the shooting of Detective Obitz or of his own fright and ignorance.

Thus the community is up again the fact that a desperate negro highwayman, who has been committing hold-ups almost nightly for a week or ten days, wounding one man and murdering another, is still at large and unidentified. Apparently the police have, thus far, no clew to his identity or his harboring places. He has created, from the community viewpoint, a decidedly unhealthy situation, as his operations are continued. It is a situation in which the negro citizens of New Orleans have and should display, an exceptional interest. For, while this black criminal is a menace to society in general, he is a particularly dangerous enemy to his own race. Not only are the police and night-faring civilians suspicious of every negro whom they may encounter during the wee small hours, and in the mood to take no chances with a desperado who uses his gun with or without the slightest provocation, but there is a widely prevalent feeling that this dusky "gunman" could be apprehended and brought to book if the members of his own race would lend their aid to the law by giving the police any information they may have regarding the whereabouts and movements of suspicious negroes. The Times-Picayune believes, therefore, that every law-abiding negro having any knowledge that would aid the police in their quest, ought, for the good of his own race, no less than for the welfare of the community, to co-operate with the authorities in running this murderer down.

In handling this and other comparatively recent cases of the same sort, the police department has provoked not very favorable comment. Granting that the capture of highwaymen is not an easy task it may safely be suggested that the methods locally employed tend rather to increase than to diminish its difficulties. The organization of special night patrols is a measure of precaution rather than one of detection. It has not proven efficacious here, though it has cost the lives of several officers. The matching of brains and wit and skill against criminal cunning probably would give better results at less cost of life and time. Also, the members of the force, roused by the murder of their comrades and advised to "take no chances," should be warned against too handy use of their guns against wayfarers whom they have no other reason to suspect than the fact of their presence on the streets late at night. For, unfortunately, the shots fired at "suspects" seem to be more accurately aimed as a rule than are those fired at criminals in action. Indiscriminate shooting of innocent persons, white or black, would make a bad matter worse, and might conceivably provoke serious trouble. The situation calls for strict vigilance—mixed with reasonable intelligence.

NEGRO CONVICTS DECLARED GUILTY

Escaped From Patterson's Camp on Morning of April 15.

Constitution

Judge Long Sentences Two to Serve Five Years More on Roads, One Three and One Two.

12—14—18

The four negro convicts who escaped from Patterson's convict camp, south of Charlotte, April 15, after the guard had been dangerously wounded, and who were captured later, yesterday afternoon were sentenced to serve further terms on the county roads by Judge B. F. Long, presiding over a term of criminal court which began yesterday morning, after they had been declared guilty by the jury.

Plato Gant, aside from being found guilty of escaping from the camp, was held guity on a charge of stealing a pistol and some money. Charlie Johnson was found guilty of striking the guard, Ed. Ashley, in the forehead with a shovel, in addition to the charge against him of escaping from the camp. Charlie Heath and Carey Moss were held guilty only of escaping.

Gant was sentenced to serve five years on the county roads, at the expiration of his present term of 14 years. Johnson also was sentenced to five years, the sentence to begin at the end of his present term, which is a number of years. Heath was given three years and Moss two years.

The belief had been held by county officers that Moss was the one who had struck the guard, but he proved he was not guilty of this charge yesterday morning.

On the morning of April 15 while the four convicts, with others, were engaged in unloading a truck load of rock, Guard Ashley, who was on a seat on the truck, was struck in the head with a shovel and rendered unconscious. It was believed at first his wound would prove fatal. The four convicts tried yesterday and a white man, who has not been captured, made their escape.

Gant, Johnson and Heath were captured three or four days after escaping, and Moss was caught three or four weeks ago in Washington. All of the convicts were in shackles at the time they made the get-away. One of them explained before the court yesterday afternoon that he had cut the shackles from his feet by laying the iron on a railway track, using a spike as a chisel, and using another piece of heavier iron as a hammer.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 7

He said it was not difficult to cut the shackles in this manner.

Hezekiah Garner, negro, who stole a money bag, containing about $50, from a Greek fruit stand owner last Thursday morning was sentenced by Judge Long to serve 16 months on the county roads. Garner was given a preliminary hearing before Recorder Jones and sent up to superior court.

Hardly had the negro grasped the money bag from the pocket of the Greek until the latter discovered it and gave chase. In the marathon Garner threw the bag away. He was caught after a run of five blocks, and the money was found and returned to the Greek.

Jim Davis, a negro living in the Huntersville section of the county, was fined $50 and the costs upon conviction of carrying a concealed weapon.

The trial of the four soldiers and two jitney drivers, charged with holding up and robbing Nicholas Argenstino, an Italian soldier at Camp Greene, of $1,150 at a lonely spot on the Salisbury road, three miles this side of Salisbury, some weeks ago, is scheduled for this term of court. Probable cause was found against the soldiers and civilians by City Recorder Jones Saturday, and they were placed under heavy bonds awaiting trial in criminal court.

ACTION OF A COLLECTOR

Last Thursday morning a rent collector went into the house occupied by a colored woman, and failing to get payment due, it is alleged he assaulted the woman, knocking her down and beating her severely, and leaving her almost senseless with a gaping wound in her head.

The aggravating thing about the case is that the woman was ill, bedridden sick and very probaby, mentally defective, a veritable beggar on the streets of this city.

Granted that the rent was overdue or unpaid; the collector or his principal had a legal process to oust the woman, and this process had been started in a way by his advertising the house for rent by placing a rent card. He certainly had no reason to strike the woman, as witnesses say he did immediately upon entering the house. His wrong is not only indefensible under all ordinary circumstances, but abhorrent when it appears that the woman is defenseless from illness, being one armed and otherwise subnormal.

Here again, we have all the elements of contempt and disregard for the rights of Negro people. This case is significant of a great deal of the treatment meted out to Negro women in their homes by smart collectors of insurance, rent, furniture bills and the like. We have even heard that some businesses seek to employ the rougher sort of men, because they "get the money."

A great deal of this could be avoided if our people exercised a little more precaution in matters of their bills and instalment accounts. Many of us could pay our bills at the offices of the companies, and thus avoid the necessity of having these agents coming around with their cursing and abusive methods.

It is a great deal more important to consider a situation of this kind in the light of its causes than to consider the issues and merits embraced in any particular case.

Business of all sorts is a competitive matter. We are at liberty to spend our money where we may do so most advantageously, and where it will bring the largest and most satisfactory results. We need not ever spend it in markets where we must pay it out through impatient, disrespectful and abusive clerks and agents. It would seem to us that reasoning people would have the good sense and judgment to be governed in this matter.

We do not suggest boycotts; we do not even believe in them, but we do believe that individuals should exercise the necessary discretion in matters of this sort, and we believe that a great deal of the trouble and friction in the lines we have here been discussing, will be avoided.

PLEADS TO SAVE NEGROES OF CITY FROM FEE GRABBER

Negro Editor Says Over One Hundred Were Arrested at Circus Grounds

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

I am anxious to call to your attention a condition that is creating quite an unrest among my people within the Birmingham district. I have lived in Birmingham for a number of years. I was born and reared in Alabama and received my education in the Alabama schools. I am thoroughly acquainted with southern conditions, the southern spirit and the poblems confronting the races here. I am a tax payer in Birmingham. I have spent all of my manhood life in Jefferson county, and have made myself active in all the affairs for the advancement of my city, my state and my country. This, I believe, is my duty, and I will continue this practice.

The thing to which I refer, with respect to my people, is the exploitation of the poor colored people of Birmingham by the fee system in the hands of the constables of the city of Birmingham. This is the only remaining fee office in the city, and it is working a hardship, on the ignorant, poor more, perhaps, than can be conceived of by slight investigation.

Colored people are arrested day after day, their homes searched, they being subjected to inconveniences and indignities on frivolous charges, largely because of the fee system. On yesterday over 100 negroes who were selling sandwiches to the large crowd at the circus were arrested and in one court were made to pay fines and fee bills. These colored people are scattered in every section of Birmingham; they are humble people, they are poorly educated(90 per cent of whom are very ignorant. It is impossible to have them understand why they should be arraigned before the courts and thus humiliated and disturbed when they attempted to make a few pennies from the passing crowd. It is to be understood that the colored people are anxious to uphold every law and to obey every order coming from our city, state and national governments, but it is hard to explain to an humble people the purpose of such a practice when it is only practiced on a particular race and a distinctive element of that race. The statutes, as we understand them, or the laws, as we understand them, are only guides to see that justice be done under the law, and not instruments planned for the making of money out of a defenseless people.

The question would arise, Mr. Editor, during these times of distress and worry, bloodshed and suffering, what good could come from a practice like this on a faithful and loyal people who are doing their best to conquer an enemy that is threatening the life of all of us? This evil should be eradicated. It certainly has done our community and state no good. The $300 or $400 gained from these humble negroes in fees have hindered our progress and shaken the morale of negro people in almost every section of this city. These kinds of things cause an unrest that makes the colored man feel that he is not being treated justly and renders it difficult for the leaders among them to get the results necessary in these times when every bit of our energy should be put forward for the safety of mankind in the world, and more particularly, the men and women of our own country.

It occurs to me that if the solicitor would require that all warrants for these frivolous charges be approved by him before they are issued, that many an unnecessary arrest would be avoided. I know the solicitor, and believe that if his attention is called to this matter and the result it is bringing about, he will not approve it, and will readily adopt the above suggestion, or some other, to stop this crusade that is demoralizing the negro workers in this district. Think of the number of men stopping their work today to accompany their wives or their daughters to the courts; can there be any gain in this? Has the state gained anything? It has not, but on the other hand it has lost, and the purpose of the state to keep peace and happiness with all of its people has failed. Is it only because somebody wanted a fee?

A prominent lawyer of Birmingham stated before the commission of Birmingham a few days ago that he knew of negro women being taken from their washtubs on the charge of vagrancy. Certainly this condition should not be allowed to continue.

It is but proper for me to say that Judge H. B. Abernethy, who has a wide experience in handling criminal matters and the unfortunates among my people, brings a large sympathy into the handling of the cases before him, and is bending his utmost efforts to combat those who would make arrests merely for fees. Very respectfully

OSCAR W. ADAMS.

Birmingham, September 24, 1918.

NEGRO GRAPPLING WITH WHITE MAN IS SHOT TO DEATH

NEW ORLEANS LA. PICAYUNE
MAY 28, 1918

C. E. Jones Fires Three Times as W. T. Coates Is Seized During Inquiry.

An unidentified negro said to live at 2418 First street was shot and killed at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning at Napoleon avenue and Magnolia street by Charles E. Jones, cattle dealer, with a business office in the Maison Blanche building, and residing at the Grunewald Hotel. Mr. Jones told the police he and W. T. Coates, manager of the Coates Safe & Lock Co., 527 Carondelet street, were driving from the river out Napoleon avenue when they saw two negroes at the corner of Magnolia and Napoleon avenue. They stopped and began to question the negroes, and Coates advanced on them, when the negro is said to have attacked Coates and was getting the best of him when Jones fired three shots at the negro, inflicting wounds that caused almost instant death. The other negro, after being questioned by the police, was released.

The incident is regarded as an outgrowth of the search for the negro highwayman who has been terrorizing a wide section of the city, holding up and robbing bakery wagon drivers and pedestrians in the early hours of the morning, and who is suspected of having killed Detective Obitz. It is not believed that the dead negro was the highwayman.

Expecting the highwayman to appear in some of his old hunting grounds early Tuesday morning, a large number of detectives and policemen in citizens' clothing were scattered about that part of the city and by twos the police patroled that section between Thalia street and Fourth, and from Laurel street back to Rampart.

The highwayman so badly wanted by the police is described as a dark griffe negro, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 140 pounds, and wore a blue shirt, black trousers pulled high over waistline, and white checked cloth cap.

There were five hold-ups Monday morning, all in the Second, Sixth and Twelfth Police Precincts. The victims were Joseph Accardo, 3629 Magazine street, and Sidney Dupey, 3419 Annunciation street, drivers for Bacher's Bakery; Charles Molle, 1933 Cleveland avenue, employed by the Leidenheimer Bakery; William Bridges, 930 Girod street, employed by the Frantz Bakery, and Philip Duffy, 1883 Constance street, driver for the Rothschmidt Bakery.

Accardo was held up at Josephine and Liberty streets. The negro commanded him to throw up his hands, took 16 cents, ordered him to turn his back and then drove off with the wagon.

HELPER DRIVES OFF

A few minutes later, while Bridges was delivering bread in a yard at Polymnia and Prytania streets, the negro drove up to the curbing at that corner, entered the yard and pointed a gun at him. Bridges cried to him that he was the bread man, and the negro answered he was one also. A negro boy helper on Bridges' wagon became frightened and drove off, leaving his boss with the negro who fired several shots at the boy. The robber relieved Bridges of a few nickles then jumped on the stolen wagon and escaped.

After delivering bread to 2132 Second street Dupey returned to his wagon and found a negro there who said he used to work for him. Dupey told him he never saw him before and the negro drew a gun and pressed it against his ribs. He was robbed of $3.25. A few minutes later Dupey met Accardo and they chased the negro to Second and Rampart streets, where they lost sight of him.

Just a short distance from the Leidenheimer bakery, Molle was accosted by a negro, believed to be the same highwayman, who forced him to turn his back and hold up his hands while he robbed him of $1.50.

Duffy was robbed of 75 cents by a negro who jumped from behind the bread box of a grocery at Thalia and Claiborne streets, and drove off with his wagon, which later was found at Josephine and Liberty streets.

Accordo's wagon was recovered an hour or two later about a mile from the scene of the holdup.

THE POLICE THEORY

Some of the police still insist the negro who killed Detective Obitz early Sunday morning himself was killed a short time later by policemen in a lot at Girod and Saratoga streets. This negro was identified as Abraham Price, a country darky who had been employed as night watchman in the lumberyard there by the Louisiana Demolishing Company.

Twenty-five minutes before Obitz was slain at Calliope and Baronne streets, Price was seen in the lot at Girod and Saratoga streets by Russell Hayward, 1220 Girod street, whose home adjoins the opening, it was learned Monday afternoon. Hayward said he spoke to Price, who made a fire behind a pile of lumber to chase away mosquitoes. Hayward also witnessed the killing of the negro watchman, Price, by the police some time later.

Laura Smith, negress, living in Julia street, facing the New Basin, between Franklin and Liberty streets, said she saw a man step from behind a lumber stack at Saratoga and the Basin, a block away from Girod, a few minutes after the shots that killed Price were fired. The man, apparently a negro, was seen by her from her upstairs gallery to walk to Liberty street, where he crossed the basin bridge and met another man on the other side. They sat on some lumber and looked in the direction of the lot, Laura Smith said. The man she saw come from behind the lumber at Saratoga street wore a blue jumper. She said he had dark skin and looked back occasionally.

PREACHERS APPEAL

All the prominent preachers and negro leaders here are advising all of their race with whom they come in contact of the danger to the race of sheltering the outlaw, or covering up his movements. They are urging the negroes to assist the officers of the law, and if they know anything of the murderous desperado to tell the authori-

ties.

In the belief the highwayman is in tions of the laws to safeguard soldiers draft age federal officers took part in and sailors, and these men were re- the hunt Monday night and Tuesday quested to bring in any suspicious look- morning. Nearly a hundred automo- ing young negro they might see prowl- biles, carrying members of the Ameri- ing the streets. can Protective Association, sped over Police are holding one suspect, Wil- the streets for hours looking for viola- liam Brown, a dark griffe who generally tors. Brown lives at Franklin streets, answers the description the police have and to [illegible] shaved [illegible] Perdido and South [illegible] he say he told conflicting [illegible] whereabouts early Mon- [illegible] Brown is said [illegible] che and to have shaved [illegible] worn a mustache [illegible] day morning. Brown [illegible] of Sunday

Crime—1918

3 Women Attacked By Negro

Neighbors Send in Riot Call to Center Avenue Police Station

DAN PLAYED STABBED

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JUNE 5, 1918

Attracted by the screams of several women, neighbors in the vicinity of Congress street, sent a riot call to the Center avenue police station yesterday afternoon and caused the arrest of Henry Brooks, aged 21, a Negro, of Arkansas, who was placed in the Center avenue station accused of attacking three women.

According to residents, who summoned the police, the Negro entered the home of Mrs Rose Camerzzo, 914 Webster avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock. Mrs Camerzzo, with her infant baby in her arms, attempted to escape when confronted by the Negro, but the latter, it is alleged, seized the woman by the arms. Mrs Camerzzo screamed for assistance and battled with her assailant. She suffered scratches on the arms and face. Evidently fearing that he might be arrested, the Negro fled from the Camerzzo residence and entered the home of Mrs M Lennox, 90 Congress street.

From House to House

Mrs Lennox and other occupants of the house saw the Negro enter the front door, and they fled, screaming for assistance. Brooks, the police say, left the Lennox residence and ran into the home of Mrs S Welsh, 80 Congress street. Mrs Welsh escaped before the Negro had reached the kitchen, where she had been working.

Police Lieutenant Charles Ross and a squad of patrolmen responded to the call and arrested Brooks near the home of Mrs Welsh. The police alleged that Brooks had been using dope.

Attacked by an unidentified Negro on the city playgrounds, Washington boulevard, at 5:30 o'clock last evening, Charles W Heppenstall, Jr, son of the head of the Heppenstall Knife and Forge Company of 1200 Heberton street, was stabbed in the left arm and abdomen. He was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital. His condition was serious.

Stabbed Without Warning

According to witnesses of the attack, young Heppenstall was playing ball with the Peabody High School team, which was opposing the Westinghouse High team, when the Negro engaged in an argument with him. Without warning, the Negro, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed Heppenstall and escaped.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, Policeman Edward S. McCoy arrested John Groce, aged 20, a Negro, of 272 Wall street, at Station street and Larimer avenue. The Negro was placed in the Frankstown Avenue police station. The police alleged that he admitted having attacked young Heppenstall.

TROUBLE IN BOSTON.

The Richmond Planet
12-14-18

The Boston Chronicle is responsible for the statement on the authority of J. W. Youngblood that the policemen of Boston are beating colored people and resorting to a systematic method of mistreating members of the race that rivals the worst attacks in southern cities. Corporal J. McDugal of Company D., Reserve Labor Battalion was roughly handled by these policemen. We suggest that it is about time that colored folks should come back home. Conditions have changed down here and southern white folks who a few years ago were regarding us with disdain are now looking at us with admiration.

The wounded colored heroes from France have arrived in Richmond and are being treated to the best in the State, living on the "fat of the land" and with no sign of any discrimination on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude." Colored folks up North, come on back home.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
OCTOBER 21, 1918

NEGRO ATTACKS WOMEN.

Mrs. Ora Hafley and Miss May Peitge Victims of Fiend.

Renewed activities of a negro blinder were indicated in the reports to the police of attacks on two women early yesterday morning. Descriptions of their assailant given by the women show similarity. Both attacks occurred within a radius of two blocks.

Mrs. Ora Hafley, 2328 Troost, reported that at 6:30 yesterday morning, as she was passing the corner at Twenty-fifth and Troost on her way to work, a tall, dark-skinned negro grabbed her, but was frightened away by her screams. She was not harmed.

Fifteen minutes later, on Twenty-fourth street, between Forest and Tracy avenues, Miss May Peitge, 2326 Tracy Avenue, was assaulted by a negro answering the same description as Mrs. Hafley's assailant. Miss Peitge, who is 19 years old, was on her way to work at the Western Union Telegraph Company. As she reached the alley on Twenty-fourth Street, between Forest and Tracy avenues, a negro stepped from behind a tree and seized her. The girl screamed. The negro choked her and dragged her into the alley and threatened to kill her. He took her pocketbook containing a dollar and ran.

Miss Peitge was given medical attention at her home.

NEGRO HEARS LYNCH THREAT

DETROIT MICH TIMES
JUNE 13, 1918

Purse-Snatcher Has Close Call From Infuriated East-Side Crowd

An infuriated crowd of men and women theratened to lynch Alexander Randolph, Negro, No. 307 Clinton-st., Wednesday night, when he was captured after snatching a purse from Celia Sklover, No. 69 Superior-ave., at Illinois and Hastingsts-st. Fortunately for Randolph, Motorcycle Officer Henry G. Smith, of the ninth precinct, happened to be in the vicinity and saved him from a severe beating.

Residents of Hastings-st. and its environs have been aroused to a high pitch of excitement and resentment by several purse-snatchings during the past few nights. All of the thefts were committed by Negroes. In all cases women have been the victims, and in two of the thefts the victims were handled rather roughly. So when the woman's cries for help echoed up and down the street, men and women poured out of houses and stores and rushed to her rescue. The Negro pulled the purse from her hands only after difficulty as she had a determined grip on it and yelled for help.

Randolph was overtaken after a chase, and cries of "Lynch him" were heard when Smith arrived. Several blows had been struck, and the crowd called for his blood, but Smith executed a hasty retreat with his prisoner and got him to safety. The purse and $10 which it contained were in the Negro's possession.

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JUNE 6, 1918

NEGRO CAUGHT WEARING "BOOTLEGGER'S VEST"

A "bootlegger's vest" was brought to light in Council Bluffs Wednesday when police arrested Alfred Nelson, a negro, at the Burlington depot. Nelson was carrying a suitcase containing twenty-one pints of whisky. At the police station the "vest" was found, with a pint of whisky in each of its six pockets. Nelson was wearing the garment next to his skin. It resembles a money belt.

Nelson was also carrying a huge automatic pistol. He was booked on a state charge of carrying concealed weapons and then turned over to the federal authorities to face a charge of violating the Reed amendment.

Ed Williams, a white man, was also picked up at the depot. He had in his possession a part of a quart bottle of booze. He was turned over to the federal people.

NEGROES TAKEN IN GAMBLING RAID RELEASED ON BONDS

Sixteen Men Arrested Early Sunday Morning.

SPECTACULAR RAID MADE BY POLICE

Policeman Attracted to House By Rattle of Dice Box.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
MARCH 25, 1918

All of the sixteen negroes arrested in the police raid on the Roosevelt Club, early yesterday morning, have been released in bonds of $100 each. Twenty men were taken from the clubhouse, at No. 52 Morgan street, to the police station. It is understood, however, that four were later released. Although women were known to be in the place at the time, none were arrested. A well-stocked bar was found in a sealed room in the rear, open alike to men and women. John Young was believed at first to be the proprietor of the place. Subsequent questioning by the police, however, proved this to be untrue. The manager of the club is Edward Morton. His bail was fixed at $200.

The prisoners, who will face charges of gambling in police court this morning, are Walter Powell, William Harper, Wright Barnes, Jerry Moore, Charles Harris, Samuel Daniels, Philip Tinsley, Eustis Ferguson, General Brown, William Lester, William Glover, William Nash, George Bell, Clarence Roane and Wyatt Johnson. Morton is charged with maintaining a gambling resort, a more serious offense than that of frequently such a place.

The raid itself was spectacular. The front of the house, when viewed from the street, was dark with windows screened by pale green shades. It looked like an empty building. But a policeman, patrolling his beat near the house, said he thought he heard sounds of revelry coming from the rear. He climbed over a tangled mass of twisted scrap iron, stumbled through a clutter of rubbish and squirmed through an alleyway.

The officer found that two one-story additions to the principal structure were huddled against the rear wall. Snatches of songs, with now and then the click and rattle of a dice-box, filtered through a lighted window. Peering through the rickety blind he saw men playing pool, evidently for money. In the room beyond several card games, with money on the table, held the attention of a crowd of negroes.

He reported the "camouflage" and the police prepared for a raid. At 2 o'clock the police patrol rolled out, picked up seven policeman about the center of the city, and stopped at the curb of a side street, near the club. The clubhouse was surrounded. One policeman dragged a ladder to the rear. The noise within had given place to silence.

Mounting the ladder the policemen crawled over the roof of one of the shanties, came to a second-story window of the main building, shattered it with a club, and climbed in. They tiptoed down a fight of stairs to the main room. The first policeman in the line suddenly swung open the door and poked the muzzle of a revolver into the very faces of the gamblers. There was no resistance, for every door and window was guarded.

While the men sneaked over the roof, a man rapped at the front door demanding immediate admittance. "Wait until I get the key," drawled a voice. Finally the door creaked open and Morton, smiling blandly, invited the police to search the place. He smiled and assured the policeman that there was nothing amiss. One cop winked and chatted with the man, seeking to hold him there until word came from the rear. It soon came. Policeman Peter B. Gavin opened a door to the hallway. "All right, boys," he called. The raid was over.

The windows of the pool room in the rear were plastered up or screened with heavy curtains, a few stuffed with blankets or wadding. One window, through which the policeman had winked early in the evening, opened on a yard in the rear. "Furnished rooms upstairs" read a sign from the wall, while another requested club members not to "use profane language."

BRIDGEPORT CONN FARMER
OCTOBER 8, 1918

Court Cases.

Helen Brown, colored, who was a maid in the American House on the Ferry boulevard, was fined $5 and costs on the charge of taking $8 from the trousers pockets of a male roomer at the hotel. The fine was paid.

Five Portuguese negroes were having a a little poker game in a room in a building on Hollister Heights Friday evening when the police broke into the room and arrested the players and confiscated the sum of $7.85, which was in the pot on the table. These men were fined $5 each and the poker money turned over to the local Red Cross.

Bartola Spada, arrested Sunday, charged with snaring song birds, was fined $37.

James Devine, arrested for being intoxicated, was allowed to go a free man as he had the misfortune to break his arm while in that condition. The broken arm was thought to be punishment enough.

John Campo of Hallett street, Bridgeport, was arrested for operating an automobile without a registration or license card. The prosecutor ordered the man held until Thursday so that an investigation might be made.

BOND AFTER BOND TOO MUCH FOR HIM

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMAN
APRIL 12, 1918

Negro's Roll Collapses When $500-Demand Hits It, Finally.

Ten negroes were arrested in a raid yesterday at 21 West Frisco avenue. When charged with loitering, one negro gave his name as Hamar Randenisous. He wanted it understood that he was proprietor of the place where the raid occurred, and amply able to make a cash bond.

"All right," said the sergeant. "You are charged with loitering, and the bond is $20 cash."

The negro produced a bulky roll of currency and counted out twenty dollars. He started to leave, and said, "Got any more charges? If you have I am ready to make bond."

"You are also charged with maintaining a disorderly place, and the bond is $20 cash," said the sergeant. The negro was taken by surprise, but he gamely counted out the $20, and his "roll" was badly shrunken. He started to leave the room, but did not say anything.

"Hold on a minute!" said the sergeant. "You are also charged with maintaining a place where liquor was sold, and will be held for the county unless you deposit a cash bond of $500." The negro wilted, as he looked at his slender "roll."

"Look here, boss. I ain't got no $500 cash for that bond," he said. "If I had knowed that I was going to be asked to put up that big a bond, I wouldn't have put up the two little bonds. Why didn't you read that charge fust. The way it is, I has got up two bonds and am still in jail."

LYNN MASS ITEM
MAY 29, 1918

Woman Attacked by Colored Man

While passing through Summer street, near South Elm street Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Jennie Sleep was attacked by an unknown colored man, who was frightened away by her screams and the approach of another man. The man seized Mrs. Sleep by the arm and said something which she could not understand. She describes him as being very black, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weight about 160 pounds and wearing a cap and long gray overcoat. His clothing was very much soiled.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 22 1918

NEGRO CONFESSES EFFORT TO POISON AUGUSTA MAN

Strychnine Put in Coffee Given Capt. Joe Bell. Death of Dogs Causes Investigation and Arrests Follow.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 21.—The police sensation here continues to be the attempt to poison Capt. Joe Bell, at his home at Bennoch's mill. One of the two negroes—the Whites—who are under arrest, has confessed. Another of them, the father, is a fugitive and officers are endeavoring to take him. He has disappeared in a Carolina swamp. It is almost certain that he will be arrested in a day or so. The confession made by Boots White has been corroborated by his brother, Henry White.

It appears from what the prisoners say, that Captain Bell had reprimanded Boots and had struck him, slapping him down. He then made the negro go to the house to do scrubbing. Some time ago Captain Bell had bought strychnine with which to poison a snake which had been destroying eggs. He showed the negroes how to prepare the poison so as to get it to the reptile.

When alone in the house, they say, they secured the poison and mixed it in condensed milk, from which Captain Bell was to partake at dinner time. As Captain Bell tasted of coffee into which he had put the milk, it was found to be objectionable. He threw the coffee out and it was lapped up by two dogs. The animals died in a few moments and an examination and inquiry resulted.

When the death of the dogs became known the negroes ran away.

Negro Women Fight Their Way Out Of Saloon

CANTON O REPOSITORY
MAY 16, 1918

Ethel Grayson and Helen Johnson, negro women from Cleveland, were arrested by Detective Riffle Tuesday [illegible] saloon in Cherry avenue [illegible] on charges of intoxication and fighting. The women fought their way out of the saloon and into the street where they were arrested, police say. They were given suspended workhouse sentences by Police Judge Bowman Wednesday on condition they return to their homes in Cleveland.

NEGRO IS CONVICTED

STEUBENVILLE O STAR
JUNE 7, 1918

Fred "Sunny" Thomas, negro, was convicted by a jury in Common Pleas court Thursday of breaking and entering an inhabitated dwelling to steal. The jury deliberated but a few minutes before reaching a verdict of guilty. As the offense is punishable by life imprisonment under a new statue, the jury recommended the mercy of the court for the prisoner.

Thomas was connected up with a number of local robberies and was identified by Louis Santinell, Italian, as the man he saw in his bedroom rifling his clothes, several months ago. Thomas will be sentenced later.

NEGROES FINED FOR INSULTING WOMAN

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
MARCH 30, 1918

Two negroes who were convicted of insulting a white woman on the street today were fined $50 and costs and sentenced to serve thirty days in the workhouse, in city court. The men are Chester Craven, 826 Osage street, and Fred Douglass, 222 Muskingum street. They were captured after a pursuit by Motor Police Trimpe and Kitzmiller and Patrolman O'Dell. Myrtle Harbit, 435 West New York street, telephoned the police last night that two negroes had grabbed her and made insulting remarks to her at New York and Toledo streets. When the police reached the scene the men were gone, but a description given by the woman caused them to arrest Craven and Douglass.

ARREST NEGRO ON CHARGE OF MURDER

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
APRIL 23, 1918

Charles Davenport, 51 years old, colored, of 121 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was arrested on a charge of murder yesterday by Lieutenants Hoffman and Curry and Detective Zelinski of the Seventh street police station, following the death at the City Hospital of Charles Purpin, colored, of the same address. On March 24 the two men got into an argument and Davenport is alleged to have stabbed his opponent in the left side.

TWO NEGROES SHOT IN DUEL OVER GAME

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JUNE 11, 1918

Till Bentley, 234 Queenbee st., and Sam Lacy, alias "Bobo," negroes were both wounded in a duel at the former's home late Monday. The shooting resulted from a row over a craps game several days ago.

Lacy went to Bentley's house and opened fire on him with a pistol, wounding him in the shoulder. Bentley seized his shotgun and fired at Lacy as he was leaving the house, wounding him in the shoulders, neck and back of head with shot. Both were arrested by Emergency Officers Ham and Taylor.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
JUNE 15, 1918

WOMAN SHOT BY NEGRO IS BETTER

The condition of Mrs. W. M. Langston is reported as favorable from the Baptist hospital today. She was shot by Elton Mitchell, negro, on her plantation near Earle, Ark., Wednesday and was brought to Memphis for treatment.

The negro, who made his escape for the time being, was trailed down by Memphis bloodhounds in charge of Neely Carter and Frank White, and was shot to death Thursday while resisting arrest. He fired into the posse and wounded one of his pursuers.

CANTON O REPOSITORY
MAY 25, 1918

AGED NEGRO IS ASSAULT VICTIM

A. Raymond, 77, colored, was in municipal court Friday morning, endeavoring to locate a man who had assaulted him early Friday near the Pennsylvania depot. He stated one of the three men attacked him. The old man showed the evidences of having been roughly handled.

A man arrested for intoxication was identified by Raymond as one of the trio but not the one who had [illegible] him.

FT WAYNE IND NEWS
AUGUST 19, 1918

HAD RACE TROUBLE

Thought Negroes Should Give the Whites the Sidewalk.

Edward Hillsmeier, who is working on the new bridge on Spy Run avenue, last Saturday attempted to kid Herghies Lofton by telling him that the negroes in this country should step aside and give whites the right of way on the sidewalks. Lofton acted the gentleman and did not reply, whereupon the other lads at work there started to kid him by talking of his being arrested on a loitering charge. Then Hillsmeier struck the colored lad, accusing him of loafing on the job. He landed in the city court this morning, charged with assault and battery, was found guilty and fined $10 and costs.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
JUNE 15, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN ARE FINED

Soldier Aids in Making Arrests—Lawyers Object to "Spotters."

Recorder Maynard yesterday imposed a fine of $100 each on two negro women charged with violating the anti-vice ordinance. The arrests were made by Special Officer Gore with the assistance of a soldier whom he deputized.

Counsel for the women sought to show that the soldier in the case had set a bad example to other soldiers in acting as a "spotter," but police say this method has been in practice ever since Camp Wheeler was established here. Officer Gore stated that his main efforts in the case were made to run to earth a negro taxicab driver who has been a menace to soldiers in the city. He argued that the ordinance cannot be fully enforced without the assistance of soldiers as "spotters."

TOLEDO O TIMES
APRIL 1, 1918

Spectacular Chase After a Negro Leads to Arrest

Detectives Frank Peters and Con Coffey engaged in a spectacular chase early Sunday after a negro suspected of shooting another during a quarrel over a negro woman in the segregated zone. The black sought escape in a motor car, and the detectives, commandeering another, started in pursuit. The shooting occurred at Canton street and East Woodruff avenue. The fleeing negro was overhauled between East Woodruff street and State street. He says his name is Charles Williams, 386 Lucas street.

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORDER
JUNE 3, 1918

NEGRO QUARRELS AND CARVES UP THREE MEN

Otto Cooper of Fell street, received a deep gash on the cheek and 18 smaller wounds about the body and his clothes were slashed to ribbons and Earl Mitchell, Marietta street, and Henry Fluharty, East Main street, were also slightly wounded, when they engaged in a fight with a negro on East Main street early Sunday morning. The black used a pen knife. The three white men professed not to know his name when they were questioned by the police. Cooper's condition is not serious.

WORLD'S ACE REGISTER
MARCH 21, 1918

'JEST TEMPTED,' SAYS NEGRO TO RECORDER

Willie Brown Given Twelve Months on County Road.

Twelve months on the county road for stealing a suit of clothes valued at $20 was the sentence given Willie Brown, a negro, yesterday by the recorder, when he was arraigned on the charge of petit larceny. The negro is also being investigated by the government on account of having four army shirts in his posession. Brown admitted to the police that he stole the suit of clothes and the army shirts. He gave as his reason for stealing them that he was "jest tempted."

INDIANAPOLIS (IND) NEWS
OCTOBER 14, 1918

COLORED MINISTERS APPEAL

Plead With Mayor Bosse, of Evansville, to End "Reign of Lawlessness."

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 14.—Four pastors of local colored churches have issued an appeal to Benjamin Bosse, mayor of Evansville, asking him to end a "reign of lawlessness," which they allege is going on in parts of the city where negroes live.

In part the statement says:

"Open vice is being permitted to flourish all over the city, but especially in the heart of the colored people's homes. We feel that it is a shame that in the hearing of people passing along the streets of the city swearing and snapping of fingers in craps games are heard. We saw two policemen standing in a poolroom where the craps were being played and from the outside of this building one could hear all kinds of swearing."

The minsters in their statement, give the names and addresses of many alleged disreputable places where gambling is said to be going on

CHARLOTTE N C NEWS
SEPTEMBER 9 1918

YOUNG COLORED GIRLS GET 90 DAYS FOR THEFT

Charged with the larceny of a watch and sweater from the home of a family where they were employed in the city, two young colored girls were tried before Recorder Hamilton C. Jones this morning and were found guilty, being sentenced to serve 90 days each in the county jail.

The defendants are Nellie Love and Nellie McGill.

Crime – 1918

TWO COLORED GIRLS ACCUSED OF PICKING POCKETS, BY VICTIMS

CLARION TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 25, 1918

POLANDER AND AMERICAN SAY POCKETBOOKS ARE MISSING

Two local men reported to the police Saturday evening that they had been robbed of their money by two colored girls, one of the men claiming he lost $56, and the other $10.50.

Two Cleveland girls are being held by the police, pending an investigation and they will be given a hearing Tuesday morning. They deny the charge filed against them.

Llyn N. Gren of Chase street is recovering from an operation performed at the Post hospital for the 10th Co. at Columbus. As soon as he recovers he will join the 65th Engineers at Camp Upton, N. Y.

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

THERE have been three or four meetings recently of negroes to discuss the treatment of negroes by individual policemen. These negroes claim that in a South Second st raid recently, a negress, soon to become a mother, was knocked unconscious by a policeman. During the last six months, several cases of severe treatment accorded negroes have caused comment.

TERRE HAUTE IND STAR
MAY 28, 1918

COLORED MAN REPORTS THEFT

George Anderson, colored, of 1301 North Twenty-fifth street, reported to the police the theft of two suits of clothes, four silk skirts, a pair of English walking shoes and two suitcases. John Lee Robinson, who was rooming at the Anderson house and who is alleged to have committed the theft, has been arrested in Evansville. Sergeant Scott left this afternoon to return him to this city.

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
MAY 31, 1918

DETROIT MAN STABBED BY TWO NEGRO THUGS

Two negro thugs stabbed Louis Miller, of Detroit, four times before they robbed him early Thursday night.

Miller was attacked near the Ann Arbor station. He was robbed of $14 and his watch. The police took him to Toledo hospital. His stab wounds are on the arms and body, but not serious, hospital attendants say.

Two thugs beat Peter Procewenci 625 North St. Clair street, and robbed him of $5, at St. Clair street and Jackson avenue Thursday night.

NEGRO SENTENCED FOR SCHULTZ SHOT

Judge Wilkins Recommends 10 Years for B. J. Jest, Who Resisted Arrest.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
MAY 26, 1918

Assailant of Young Girl Given Long Term; Auto Thieves Draw One to Five Years.

Convicted of attempting to murder Sergeant Alfred Schultz in a revolver battle, while he was escaping arrest October 17, 1917, on the charge of stealing an automobile, B. J. Jest, Negro, Saturday was sentenced to serve from five to fifteen years. Passing sentence as soon as Jest was convicted, Judge Wilkins recommended that he serve 10 years. Jest's alibi and his plea that he made a confession under duress were not long considered by the jury.

Judge Jeffries sentenced a number of prisoners, giving them all minimum terms of one year or less, with the exception of George Mitchell, found guilty of assaulting a young girl. Mitchell was sentenced to serve from 10 to 25 years.

Convicted of breaking into August Quandt's store, 307 Russell street, and stealing cigarettes worth $1.-00, Fred Kelly, alias Snyder, was given from one to fifteen years. A charge of stealing cloth worth $788 from Edson, Moore & Co., was dropped.

Recognizes Assailant.

A term of one year was recommended in the case of Anthony Briszka, alias "Smitty," who was convicted of assaulting John Glutting, watchman at Universal Pressed Steel company's plant, February 16, with an iron pipe, and robbing him of $60 as he lay unconscious. Briszka's conviction was brought about because the watchman, in his struggle with the thief, tore off his mask and recognized him as a former employe of the plant.

Convicted of picking the pocket of Lawrence Wendlar, 809 Seneca avenue, on a street car, George Murphy, who, the police say, has a record of three prison terms and a score of arrests in various cities, was sentenced to serve five months.

Three Auto Thieves Sentenced.

Three automobile thieves were sent to prison for from one to five years, two by Judge Jeffries, and one by Judge Wilkins. Placed on probation by Judge Jeffries in January for taking an automobile, Robert Grasby stole another car and sold it to an Italian for $40. Through Grasby's efforts, the police recovered three cars from the "fence." Caught in an attempt to sell a stolen car to William D. Midgley, 733 Grand River avenue, a horseman, Robert Fox was sentenced to serve a year. Mike Montano, sentenced by Judge Wilkins, stole a $2,000 car.

826 NEGROES, 278 WHITES ARRESTED HERE IN FEBRUARY

Saturdays Busiest Police Days of Past Month, Report Shows

Montogmery police arrested 604 persons during February, according to the report given out Monday morning by Adolph Levy, secretary to the Board of Public Safety. Of this number 15 were white males, 122 white females, 180 colored males and 146 colored females. Persons between the age of 20 to 30 years caused considerable trouble, there being 276 persons arrested between these ages. Three persons from 60 to 80 years were docketed at police station.

Saturdays proved to be the busiest day with 141 arrested. Fridays were the quietest days with only 67 arrested on these days The patrol wagon handled 447 persons during the month. The day patrol answered 81 calls and the night patrol 66 calls. The wagon traveled 496 miles.

That Chief Smith is extending every effort to break up the reckless driving of automobiles was made noticeable by 58 persons arrested for speeding. Leading offenses during the month were: Assault to murder, 5; vagrancy, 34; gaming, 89; grand larceny, 15; violating the prohibition law, 16; violating chauffeur's license, 22; reckless driving 24; burglary and grand larceny, 12; buying and receiving stolen propery, 3, and petit larceny 10.

Many occupations were represented, but chauffeurs held leading honors, 111 being arrested during the month. There were 16 clerks, 14 conductors, 11 cooks, 9 motormen, 14 nurses, 46 salesmen, 46 soldiers, and 4 bell boys.

There was 308 cases fined in Recorder's court, 128 cases dismissed, 9 nolle prossed, 18 cases bound aver and 16 cases appealed to the city court, There was a total of $3,675 assessed by the recorder and later placed in care of the city treasurer. Sale of cows and mules netted the city $170.

The detective force had 28 cases fined in the police court Nineteen cases were dismissed, 1 nolle prossed, 4 cases appealed to the city court and 14 cases bound over to the grand jury A total of $735 was assessed in the recorder's court from arrests made by the detectives.

CANTON O REPOSITORY
MAY 8, 1918

POLICE HOLD NEGRO UPON SUSPICION

Al Jones, negro, is held by police on suspicion of being implicated in the alleged theft of a truck load of iron from the O. C. Barber company's plant south of Canton. William Carmichael, another negro, was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of stealing the junk, Tuesday, police say.

PEORIA ILL TRANSCRIPT
MARCH 24, 1918

POLICE RAID RESORT; ARREST 12 NEGROES

It took two patrol wagons to convey a dozen negro crap-shooters from the John Brown resort at Jackson and Washington streets to the city prison last night, shortly before midnight. The raid was performed under the personal supervision of detective Edward Gustine and resulted in the capture of Robert Ross, William Poller, George Anderson, Charles Bearns, Ben Green, William Mallion, John Stevenson, James Seabert, John Brown, Stanley Doolin, Scott Heckley and Miles Harris. All were ordered held as suspects and will be given a grueling by Police Chief Rhoades some time today.

AUGUSTA GA CHRONICLE
JUNE 16, 1918

THREE COLORED WOMEN DENIED HABEAS CORPUS

Viola Brown, a car wiper for the Georgia Railroad, Julia Jenkins and Bertha Jennings, domestic, all colored have been locked up by the military police for street walking and placed in the city stockade for observation purposes by the department of health.

Employers of the trio of girls retained an attorney who asked Judge Black for a habeas corpus proceeding Saturday. Local government officials asked that the proceeding not be allowed as there was a misunderstanding in the case and the proper witnesses could not be secured.

A continuance was granted the federal operatives until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Soldiers Complain That Women Are Beaten At the Augusta Stockade

Augusta, Ga., July 13.—(Special.)—Soldiers reported to friends at their club gathering last night, and their clubmates made formal complaint, that women were being cruelly beaten at the city stockade. The soldiers filed their addresses with their clubmates, and said that they wished to appear as witnesses if an investigation could be secured. They said that they were passing the stockade, when they heard the outcry of a woman and knew that she was being whipped. They made what inquiries they could and learned that these whippings were almost daily occurrences.

W. M. Dorn, superintendent of the stockade, say that, at the time the soldiers were there, four negro women were being chastised for continued violation of the rules. He says that he causes these punishments to be applied as the law of the state directs in that, in this instance, five or six blows were struck each of the women. He says that he saw the soldiers near the stockade. The soldiers declare that the cries of the victims of yesterday's whippings indicated that the punishment being them was heavy and brutal. The statements made by the soldiers are to be filed with the mayor and council and with the state prison commission.

Negro Given Ten Lashes.

Hayes Smith, a Negro, was lashed 10 times at the New Castle county workhouse. Smith was dealt this penalty at the March session of the Court of General Sessions on a charge of breaking his parole.

WILMINGTON DELAWARE EVENING JOURNAL

The same conditions portrayed by the Pittsburgh Courier in Pittsburgh, Pa. are virtually stated as the basis of complaint by the Amsterdam News, of New York. It says:

"The menace to this community in the growing tendency towards lawlessness of certain of its elements as indicated by recent mob actions on Lenox Avenue, cannot fail to elicit the serious consideration of all sane and serious minded Negroes.

"There is no question in the minds of residents, colored and white, of the guilt of a certain Greek and the justice of the protest against his continued presence in this community. But why this belated resort to violence when a boycott instituted after his first flagrant offences some years ago would long ago have driven him out of Harlem? Why violence, when staying away from his store could have accomplished the same ends in a legal and certainly more satisfactory manner?

"And why the indiscriminate attacks on all whites and the breaking of the windows of one of the most friendly inclined toward our race? If Negro Harlem does not want white storekeepers the way to get rid of them is plain of perception and easy of operation. All our fervid race-patriots need to do is to patronize race enterprises exclusively wherever possible and dig down and help to establish co-operative business in lines where the race is not yet or sufficiently represented.

"For these manifestations of lawlessness in what was formerly a model community several factors are responsible. First and foremost among these factors is the war and its effect upon the mind of the late underdog; secondly, the irresponsible and unthinking street agitators; thirdly, the grossly unfair and impolitic attitude of most of the whites doing business in this district, and, fourthly, the individual lawlessness, bullying and often intolerable freshness of white policemen toward colored citizens.

"This minority has so effectively nullified the good work of Captain Ward and most of his men that the colored people of Harlem—yes, even the most law-respecting—have completely lost confidence in the white police. A white man in a police uniform appears to most of us as a prejudiced bully, who would club and maltreat any of us on the smallest pretext and without provocation.

"Now while there are three distinct factors responsible, to our mind for the present lawless and menacing conditions in this community, the key of the whole situation lies in the hands of the Police Department. Were Negro policemen and Negro home guards used exclusively in the policing of this district the present tendency to lawlessness would automatically disappear. Negroes cannot be too harshly condemned for 'interfering' with white policemen

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

'in the performance of their duty' when white policemen do not by their acts inspire confidence and respect."

With a precision that is remarkable and with a persistency that is worthy of a better cause, the hoodlum "Jim Crow" Negroes are doing more against the black race than could be accomplished by all of the rantings of the Tillmans, the Vardamans and a host of others who have gone on before.

What need can there be for the presentation of "The Birth of A Nation" to prejudice the white people of the country against us, when the Amsterdam News and the Pittsburgh Courier are portraying conditions that tend to emphasize and give a color of truth to this pernicious play?

The better class of colored people may protest against this class of their own people, but until they take radical action and inaugurate movements to send this element to the rear where it belongs and to keep it there all of our protests will be worthless.

We must inaugurate a crusade to reform the vicious colored people amonst us. We must start at the cradle and continue to the grave and a different state of affairs will be in evidence and we will not be in the humiliating attitude of calling upon the police to keep in subjection some of our own people, whom we have portrayed as down-trodden and persecuted.

"REIGN OF TERROR" IN CITY OF PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh Courier is worried, if we are to judge from its editorial comment on conditions about East Wylie Avenue. The crap-shooters, dissolute elements have transferred their field of operation from the South land to the North-land, where they can do more to create prejudice against the citizen of color than anywhere else. They are living, active advocates of the segregation of the races and are used as outstanding reasons why the "jim-crow" system should be operative in all parts of the country. The Courier says:

East Wylie Avenue has been the scene of much disturbance and excitement in the last few days and we stop to ask ourselves why this peaceful residential district, with is tranquil citizens should be constantly harassed by poolroom touts, gamblers, loafers and even murderers, and then again we ask why they don't have more police protection for their families and their homes? Are citizens not tax payers, do they not respect their homes? If so why then can't they get the sufficient number of policemen to protect this neighborhood, and clean out all the loafers who hang around Chauncey and Wylie, whose very presence makes it almost impossible for the women and children to pass without hearing some indecent or insulting remarks?

Then again they ask why all the cheap no-account amusements such as the "flying horses" and "merry-go rounds" pick out this peaceful community to beat their drums and disturb the queit at all hours of the night? Is it because the colored man has not cut grown this petty foolishness or that he is an easy prey to this tom foolery?

This is such a crime breeding amusement at this particular section of Wylie Avenue, and the peace loving people have been at their wits end ever since it has put in its appearance; because every night, around or near it has occurred a cutting or shooting affray. Now this thing must cease, there must be law and order in this section; the community must rid itself of this nuisance which tends to make this particular district show up bad, and offers an excuse for lawlessness. Within the last fortnight there has been no less than half a dozen cutting and shooting affrays in which two persons have lost their lives and others seriously injured. Wake up, citizens; demand more policemen, rid yourselves of loafers, petty amusements, or anything that retards rather than accellerates your progress in community life.

The task is up to the authorities of Pittsburgh, Pa., but they are pursuing the southern "let them alone" policy. They are "making us eat our own cookings," so to speak. They reason that the colored people are all there together and if they kill each other so much the better for the community in which they live. It means that sooner or later we shall be required to do our own reforming. We must see to it that our charitable societies do work in the slums and that the authorities be asked to co-operate in rescuing babes from the care of their worthless mothers and fathers and that the illegitimate elements be looked after and trained in Christian communities. The police officers can arrest and club these people and cause hundreds of us to "boil over" with indignation, from a racial stand-point but this will not "cure the evil" or settle the trouble.

We are having this "so called race problem" in the North. We must outlaw this element and do what we can to bring the respectable elements amongst us unto their own again. The hoodlum black man is an incubus up on our progress and the only way to deal with him is to proceed systematically with the work. We have many organizations professing to improve conditions, but they do not go to the root of the trouble. They employ large numbers of young men and issue admirable reports on what has been done, but the trouble of which the Pittsburgh Courier complains is far away from their fields of practical endeavor.

They should be made to approach this field or go out of business.

THE NEGRO IN COURT

In all the past, there has been more or less good ground for the claims that Negro people did not get even justice in the courts of the land; that whenever an issue involved a white man on the one hand and a Negro on the other, the issue was always adjudged in favor of the white man; that the testimony of a white man or woman without regard to the standing of the parties, was always to be given greater weight than that of Negro witnesses.

We have even heard open appeal made by counsel to juries to accept the testimony of white men to the exclusion and disregard of that given by Negroes, and other sordid appeals based upon the score of color alone. It has even been bluntly put, in open court, in this wise: "Are you gentlemen going to convict this white man on the testimony of these niggers," and other such remarks.

These practices, unfortunately, altho entirely prejudicial, unjust, unjudicial and illegal, have been frequently indulged and tolerated by the courts, in cases involving Negroes, either as principals or witnesses. They have bred a distrust and lack of confidence on the part of Negro people for the courts, which endures yet, and for good reason. They have bred a disrespect for law, and have encouraged a feeling among Negroes that they cannot expect to have their wrongs redressed in courts. These practices have not been without their baneful influences upon the whites, for they have engendered the feeling that "Negroes have on rights which a white man is bound to respect" to the extent that he respects the rights of another white man. And we dare say that nine tenths of all the people of the land will agree, that the rights and property of Negroes may be transgressed and invaded with much less risk than those of a white man.

They can prove it by the records: They have seen the property rights of Negroes assailed with impunity, their property taken under color of the law or without it, under fear, without redress; they have seen Negroes assaulted, murdered and lynched, without any effort being made to apprehend the perpetrators of the crime. Most every man in Georgia can today recall numerous instances of the above, the facts and circumstances surrounding which appeared clearly or were easily available to the authorities of the jurisdictions in which they occorred.

It is the rarest thing in the courts, that a white man is ever punished for any grade of assault upon the person of a Negro; and when rare instances have occurred, it has been upon most aggravating circumstances. To most white men in country districts, certainly, Negro property and person are not only not inviolate, but the subject of attack upon the slightest provocation.

These condiions, even today, are so well established and so very much the rule, that Negro people are calloused as to them and expect them. Moreover, it is noteworthy and rare when even handed justice is meted out to Negro complainants and offenders in the courts.

We have gone all over the above old story, in order to call attention to the rigid justice and impartiality which characterizes the courts of record in this county. Here, justice is blind, reading not the color of a man's skin, and weighing only his crime by painstaking study only and consideration of the facts and circumstansee surrounding it. There can be no base or unrighteous appeals to race prejudice in these courts. Only the law and the facts may enter into the adjudication of issues there.

The uniform justice and equity meted out to all men in these higher courts of Chatham county are so rare in comparison to the many counties in the minds of thinking, law abiding Negro citizens, as to be unique. Negroes interested in the welfare of the race are far more sensiive to fairness and simple justice, than to imposition and wrong.

The advanced Negro feels hopeful in such a jurisdiction; more ambitious to go forward; inspired to accumulate and to build; axious o perform his citizenship duties, too; conscious of the security and protection of the law under which he lives.

It would seem almost improper to call attention to the high judicial character of a court. All courts are presumed, in theory, to be clean, pure and and inviolate. The law is just and fair, but the practise often descends as we have outlined; and Negroes have always borne the brunt of that depravity.

The facts, however, are so clear and so common, that a court which deals justly with all men, white and black, deserves to be congratulated for its high courage and true devotion to duty and right.

DES MOINES IA TRIBUNE
JULY 28, 1918

A NEGRO DUTY.

Nothing could have come more untimely for the Negro people than the dastardly crime committed at Camp Dodge. Just as two colored soldiers had won international fame by bravery at the front a few hardened villains commit the crime here that gives color in the north to every tale of outrage brought from the south.

There is a plain duty before the Negro people and that is to stamp out this crime in their own midst by their own people. The colored leaders must take such steps to punish men summarily who commit this crime as to leave no doubt in the mind of anybody that it will be attended to.

It should not rest with the community to detect and punish the five soldiers who committed this Camp Dodge assault. The colored soldiers should have seen to it that they were detected and brought to court martial, and the colored soldiers should ask to make up the firing squad to end their miserable dirty lives.

There will be no future for the colored people until this particular crime is stopped, and it will not be stopped until the colored people themselves make it their business to stop it. When colored villains know that their own people will arrest them and shoot them, they will think many times before they invite the wrath of their race.

This is not a situation to dally with. It will be idle to try to minimize any tale of terror from the south so long as this Camp Dodge assault is remembered.

Crime — 1918

AGAIN VICTIM OF GRAFT OFFICERS

They Burning —

LAW HAS NO STANDING WITH THE COURT IT APPEARS AND EVIDENCE HAS NO FORCE—THE CRIMINAL CODE IS RAPED BY IGNORANCE.

That graft is a millstone about the neck of the progress of Birmingham and Jefferson County is demonstrated every day by irresponsible officers and ignorant court mongers. This graft is operating in Beat 25 at a high water mark. Convict guards impersonate officers and arrest colored men without warrant or authority. It was explained that the Judge did hold court at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning and fined the oppressed victim brought before him by these would-be deputy sheriffs and fee-grabbers. It is stated that they were relieved of what cash they had by the court and officers and ordered to go for the balance of their several to go for the balance of their several fines. Some of the colored young fellows were wise enough to get lawyers, and as soon as this was done, it is stated that money was forthwith returned to them. One of these would-be officers shot a colored man a few days ago because he asked him for his money and pistol, and he is now to meet trial. The editor of this publication was present at the trial of the colored man arrested in this would-be bloody beat for vagrancy. Five witnesses testified supposedly against the defendant. They were the judge, constable and one other fellow who did not have any particular work, but was just going around with the constable, as he stated, and two others testified. Here comes the miserable testimony upon which the Judge convicted the defendant fining him five hundred dollars and twelve months in prison. The constable and his companion testified that they had seen the defendant at a public place during the last sixty days, but when asked whether or not he worked, they did not know whether he did or not, of course they had not seen him working. The Judge was constantly butting in giving his simultaneous scoring of the defendant by stating that he had several complaints against the defendant with respect to his not working. "If your Honor Please, that is heresay evidence and certainly would not be admissable in a trial of this kind. Of course your Honor will understand," said Mr. Beddow, "that I don't intend to argue with the court, but I must insist that your Honor couldn't give testimony and convict at the same time." "Well, Mr. Beddows, what are you going to do when you can't get the testimony to come here and swear against him? You can't get them in court, they have been summoned." "If you will take my opinion in the matter, Your Honor must know when a State fails to make out a case or support its charges by evidence, the defendant must go free." "I don't understand why these persons making complaint do not come to Court. Where is Dr. Rittenbury? He has been summoned in this case?" The little constable walks up and whispers to the Judge that Doctor Rittenbury had some sickness in his family and for that reason would not be at court. "Where is the other white witnesses, witness Matthews?" "Well, Jedge, you know some of his folks had their house burned down in Conecuh County and he's been down there for several days, and I am sure he won't be back in time to try this case."

"Now Judge," stated Attorney Rodrick Beddows, who was defending the man charged, "you promised me last week that if these witnesses didn't come here, you would turn this man loose. Now, according to the law in matters of this kind, I am going to ask for an acquittal of this case." The last State witness testified that the defendant did work and that he had seen him at work, and none of the State witnesses were able to state directly or indirectly that he did not work. The Judge then proceeded to impeach his own witnesses with these words: "Don't you know that the defendant is a thief, notorious crap-shooter and gambler, and didn't you tell me so?" "No Sir, Judge, I did not, I told you that he was not a gambler and was not gambling at the time we other boys were arrested nor was he in the room when the officers came, he was standing on the steps at the door and they pushed him in the room." "Was he not arrested with you the other Saturday night for gambling?" "Yes sir, Judge, but he was not gambling; I told you this the other Sunday morning when we was being tried up here that this boy wasn't in the game at all." Attorney Beddows: "Judge, your are satisfied that the State has not made out a case against this boy, are you? Have you got any witnesses?" said the Judge. "O yes, we have witnesses if you Honor please, but I didn't think that under the testimony of the State you would ask us to go on the stand." Well, if you have any witnesses we will hear them. Every one of the defendants witnesses testified that they knew him to be a working man, and most of them said that he lived with his father and worked with him in the Ice Factory, leaving home about five o'clock in the morning and returning about two or three o'clock in the evening. The man for whom the defendant worked was present and testified that he did work and that he was paying him eight dollars a week. Mr. Beddows made a brilliant argument showing the utter fallacy of the officers' testimony and how unjust it was to treat a Negro boy because somebody said he did not work, and yet they did not appear in court. "I don't care what you say, Mr. Beddows, I am going to fine him." Picking up his law book, perusing for a few minutes, the Judge said, "I see where I can fine him five hundred dollars and twelve months, and that's what I'll give him." "But," said Mr. Beddows, "are you going to allow me to argue it Judge, before you give your verdict?" "Well, that's what I'll give him and you can argue it as much as you please." Of course the case was appealed and Judge allowed the bond to be arranged.

Editor's Note—We saw this court in action. We are frank to confess that it is dangerous for humble Negroes to come in contact with such procedure whether they be guilty or innocent such a conception of law and evidence as demonstrated by this proceeding cannot render justice to the innocent or the guilty. We saw this proceeding; we saw how handicapped Mr. Beddows was, even in the face of the law even the State's witnesses, as a matter of evidence come more nearly establishing the innocence of the defendant than could have been expected from testimony coming from his own witnesses. It was a shock to the intelligence of those who stood by and fun for the more ignorant. It certainly is not pleasant to those who are able to see and understand the future of such actions, or what the end will finally be.

It appeared that law had no standing in this Rosedale court and the method of taking evidence has no bearing whatever and the criminal code was raped at every angle, and the immiment young counsellor was helpless when it was clearly shown that he was not to be guided by law and evidence.

Rosedale is a little section over the mountain from Birmingham, largely populated by colored people and is inhabited by some of the most successful and law abiding citizens in the State.

"JUDICIAL MURDER."

N. Y. C. HERALD
MAY 21, 1918

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On March 8, in the Common Pleas Court in Franklin county, Ohio, William Wright, a negro, for whose defence John J. Chester and I were appointed by the Court, was convicted by a jury of murder in the first degree, and on this verdict Judge E. B. Dillon, one of our most humane judges and a man who has in him the making of a great judge for the country, was compelled to render a death sentence. The Court sentenced with regret, and we lawyers have felt like sentencing the jury to something, for the time of deliberation and premeditation on the part of the defendant in the killing of William O'Rourke, a police officer, was so short, less probably than a half a minute, that we think the distinction between first degree and second degree murder was not made out.

But no matter whether the jury did right or not, the question arises:—Are the State of Ohio and other States right in having laws that will permit a jury to commit murder? For that is exactly what it means. In this case, the defendant was convicted on the charge that he had purposely and with deliberate and premeditated malice killed O'Rourke, murder in the second degree being where one is killed purposely and maliciously only. If Wright should be killed for killing a man on the deliberation and premeditation of a half minute, what ought to be said of the State which has deliberated and premeditated upon the killing of Wright since last November? If Wright got blood on his hands will not the State, and all other States in like cases have blood on theirs if they in turn kill?

Should the State think and act like a red handed murderer? Are its reasons for murdering good? Does it think that its august example set in the killing business is going to be good on the murderously inclined? * * *

Is it not time for the States to quit sixteenth century methods of dealing with criminals—time for them to quit putting themselves on the level of the midnight assassin?

OLIN J. ROSS.
Columbus, Ohio, May 18, 1918.

BULLETS, ARGUMENTS IN NEGRO'S QUARREL

TOLEDO OHIO BLADE
MAY 10, 1918

Shooting, which followed a quarrel between negroes over a board bill, Friday morning, may result in a murder charge.

Obie Dove, 38, Grand Rapids, Mich., is in St. Vincent's hospital with three bullet wounds in his body, and Shelby West, proprietor of a negro section camp, known as No. 3, on Hill avenue, Air Line Junction, is under arrest, accused of the shooting.

West and his wife say Dove started away from their camp Friday, indicating he was leaving town, and refused to pay his bill. Mrs. West told police Dove reached for his hip pocket during the argument, whereupon her husband shot him three times. One bullet entered his left side below the heart and the other two entered his leg. His wounds may result fatally, the hospital says.

TRIO OF COLORED MEN FACES SERIOUS CHARGE

Two Admit Having Been Implicated in Hold-Up and Wounding of Higginson.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
MAY 23, 1918

Detectives Gaston and Jones, Thursday morning, arrested three negroes who are suspected of having shot Walter M. Higginson, 209 North Front street, at Third and Maple streets, Tuesday night. Higginson is in Protestant hospital suffering from a bullet wound in his left lung and may not recover. Charles Harriston, 17, negro, 301 North Water street, the one alleged to have done the shooting, is being held by juvenile authorities.

Sam Hoskins, 36 West Maple street, and Ed Stanyard, living on Edward street, are being held at the city prison under investigation. Hoskins and Stanyard admit attempting to hold up Higginson and claim Harriston did the shooting. Harriston denies his guilt.

Police say the men also confessed holding up E. Bryant, 254 Tallmadge street, at Ludlow and Lynn streets, early Wednesday morning, and robbing him of $6.90.

TURNER DRAWS HEAVY FINE FOR SHOOTING

Colored Railway Employ Is Fined Fifty Dollars and Costs.

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
MAY 9, 1918

M. M. Turner, the colored railway employe, who fired several shots at Cliff Gatlin on North Calhoun street, Tuesday morning, was fined $50.00 and costs on a charge of assault. Turner chased Gatlin down Calhoun street after he had found him in company of his wife in a room on the "Flats."

Herman Knapp and Earl Kinney, charged with stealing bicycles, were fined $10.00 and costs and thirty days on the farm, and Tom Murray, an accomplice, was given a like fine on a loitering charge. They were caught with the wheels north of Huntertown by Sergeants Kavanaugh and Rundell.

The case against Anton Haberstock for speeding on the Lincoln highway was continued until Thursday.

W. W. Barnett, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Anna Van Alstine had his case continued until Friday, May 10.

Cases of public intoxication were: "Jack Jones," $10 and costs, and "John Doe," $1.00 and costs.

SPOKANE WASH. REVIEW
SPOKANE 1/7 1918

NEGROES FORFEIT THEIR BONDS

Seven Fail to Appear and Others Get Light Fines.

Seven negroes charged with frequenting a place where gambling is conducted forfeited bonds of $15 each by their failure to appear in the police court yesterday morning to answer the charge, while nine others, arrested in the same raid, escaped with fines of $1 and costs each on their pleas that they had not been gambling, but just happened to be in the place at the time of the raid. The men who were fined were George Jones, A. White, Charles Waggner, Adolph McGee, Harry Washington, W. H. Brooks, S. Hill, W. Taylor and Henry Carson. Bonds of $15 were forfeited by George Brown, J. Jordan, J. L. Hall, Alfred White, G. W. Slaughter, A. D. Ball and Roy Baldwin.

Peter July, placed under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct for threatening to kill his wife, son and daughter, was given a sentence of 30 days in addition to a fine of $100. July, who is a well-known hotelkeeper, appealed the case, his bond being fixed at $500.

Fred Stewart and H. H. Brown were each given fines of $100 and sentences of 30 days on charges of having an excess amount of liquor, and the same fines and jail sentences on a second charge of having liquor with intent to sell.

Henry Grant, charged with transporting liquor, forfeited a $25 bond by his failure to appear, while similar bonds were forfeited by D. C. Hanley and C. D. Moore on charges of drunkenness. Mrs. H. M. King forfeited a $3 bond on a charge of parking her auto on Wall steet.

NEGRO GRABS WOMAN'S PURSE; THIEF GOT $10

CANTON O REPOSITORY
APRIL 27, 1918

Theft Occurred Thursday Evening In Dueber Avenue SW.

Mrs. J. C. Ringwold, 134 Sixth street SW, reported to police that her pocketbook was snatched from her hands by a negro early Thursday evening. The thief secured $10, a pair of eye glasses and a pair of knitting needles.

A hold up was reported to police as having occurred at 1900 Dueber avenue SW Thursday night. Detectives Riffle and Skotnicky investigated the report but made no report to headquarters, according to Chief Riblet.

The theft of two autos was reported to the authorities as occurring Thursday night. Roy Gill, of East Sparta, told of the theft of a Ford touring car with the state license 134,748. John Flory reported the loss of a Ford touring car with the state license number 164,919.

PURSE-SNATCHER WORKS WITH POLICE CLOSE BY

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH
MARCH 12, 1918

Negro Jumps Behind Woman and Child to Escape Gun Fire—Makes Getaway.

Shielding himself behind a woman and a small child, a negro purse snatcher Monday night made good his scape under fire of the police.

As Officers Kaffits and Stormont were taking a report of a purse snatching from Mrs. Howard Reeves, 842 Neil avenue, who had been robbed by a negro a few moments before, at Neil and Marshall avenue, they heard a scream and saw a negro dart across the street. The police pursued the negro through several alleys and behind the Protestant hospital Officer Stormont leveled his pistol to fire on the negro. At this instant the negro jumped behind a woman and a child, who were approaching the officer, and shielded himself. Before Officer Stormont reached him he fled into a dark alley and escaped.

The negro's second victim was Miss Kathryn Flynn, 315 Marshall avenue. Her purse contained $3 and that of Mrs. Reeves contained $1 and personal effects.

Colored Man Found Guilty of Larceny

GALESBURG ILL REGISTER
JUNE 11, 1918

Isaac Arnold, colored, charged with larceny of a watch from another negro in a rooming house on the west side of the square was found guilty by a jury in the circuit court on Monday afternoon and this morning was sentenced to spend thirty days in the county jail and to pay a fine of one dollar and costs. Arnold alleged that he did not steal the watch but that the other man had given it to him to keep because he was intoxicated and afraid he would lost it. States Attorney Boutelle appeared for the people.

Arnold is about due for a call for army service and the court did not impose a heavier sentence for this reason. He announced that should Arnold receive a call during his sentence he would be released to answer the call. This case concludes that criminal cases in the circuit court and was the only one to be tried by a jury. The jury called for this week was excused from further service.

It is said that there will be no jury work at the present term of the court because the farmers are needed in the field to cultivate and harvest the crops Only such matters as can come before the court for hearing will be disposed of at the present term.

PAT CHICKEN LOOKED GOOD

But Jethro Was Denied It, He Tells The Court.

ELYRIA O TELEGRAM
MAY 28, 1918

Jethro Tatum, a colored preacher of the Church of God on May 20, on Walnut street is said to have assaulted his wife by striking and kicking her. Monday he was arrested and held in default of $500 bond, pending a hearing in municipal court Tuesday. Mrs. Tatum testified that he failed to provide for her and quarreled because she would not give him the church money: that she paid the gas bill and that he would turn on the gas in several rooms until the flame would shoot up to the ceiling because the fixtures had not tpis attached. He testified that he had been married four years and that he was his wife's fourth husband and that three of her former husbands are living; that she quarreled and that caused him to display the greatest indignity was when she placed a well done chicken on the table and would not serve him. He said to Judge E. J. Kautz, "You know judge that what a colored preacher likes most of all is a nicely done chicken,"

After testifying that he did not kick his wife and that he struck her only two blows in the head in the heat of passion, the court gave him the advice to separate from his wife. The judge then gave the defendant a suspended fine of $50 after he had waived trial by jury.

ZANESVILLE O SIGNAL
JUNE 6, 1918

FIFTY-DOLLAR FINE GIVEN EARLY FOR CARRYING WEAPON

Acting upon the advice of his attorney, A. A. George Chauncy Early, Cambridge colored boy, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of carrying concealed weapons in municipal court Thursday afternoon. Judge Oshe fined the boy $50 and costs.

Early was the owner of the gun which was accidnetally discharged on the evening of Memorial day, inflicting a painful wound in the right leg of "Spot" Williams.

NEGRO WOMEN UNDER A $1,000 BOND FOR CUTTING AN EA...

TAMPA FLA TRIBUNE
APRIL 19, 1918

When Sarah Jackson, black, and Mary Helton, black, and fat, too, caught hold of Ella Gowan a few days ago and commenced chewing on various portions of Ella's anatomy, they hardly realized that they were doing something that might put them in jail for twenty years as a maximum.

Sarah bit Ella in several places, among them on her ear, as a result of which Ella now has only one and two-thirds ears where she had two before. Mary, according to Ella's testimony before County Judge John C. White yesterday afternoon, confined her teeth to her back and, in fact, Ella was all bit up—and right here it might be mentioned that Mary had some biters. When it comes to teeth she has the stone crab looking like a humming bird and she has a mouth which will allow the entrance of a pretty good-sized piece of victim.

Mary said she wasn't guilty of aiding and abetting in the charge of mayhem and assault and battery, but the court thought there was evidence enough to hold them under a $1,000 bond each. Mary made her mistake when she followed the victim down the street for several blocks before the fight started and Ella Gowen, the victim, employed Attorney M. B. Macfarlane to make sure that Sarah and Mary would be held for criminal court.

COLORED WOMAN 'CUTS UP' WITH A POCKET KNIFE

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORD
MAY 2, 1918

STELLA JACKSON IS TERRIBLY WOUNDED BY MAUDE WILLIS MONDAY AFTERNOON

Seizing a sharp pocketknife, Maude Willis, colored, slashed Stella Jackson, also colored, across the face and then stabbed her repeatedly in the neck, back and shoulders in a fight at the home of "Shorty" Carr Third and North streets, at 2:45 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mrs. Jackson, while severely cut, is thought to be in no danger unless complications set in. It required half a dozen stitches to close the wound in her face. She was stabbed three times in the neck, once in each shoulder, once in the back, and was cut across the wrist.

The Willis woman is in the city prison and will be charged with cutting with intent to kill. The affair is alleged to have been due to jealousy by the assailant of the husband of Mrs. Jackson. All the parties roomed at the Carr home and the Willis woman had moved some of her belongings, it is said. The two women became involved in an argument over who should pay for moving the effects. The Harris woman is accused by Mrs. Jackson of having carried the knife for several days. Both were brought to police headquarters. The wounded woman was able to walk and went to a physician's office, where her injuries were dressed.

WORKMAN'S CLUB RAID

NEW BRITAIN CONN HERALD
APRIL 29, 1918

Colored Club Visited By Police an

13 Will Answer Charges—Someon

Forgot Rabbit's Foot.

Some member of the Workman club, an organization of colored men forgot to bring his rabbit's foot the evening meeting of the club Sa urday night and as a result thirtee of the membership will be in polic court, Wednesday morning, charge with gambling. Police swooped dow on the place at 4 o'clock Sunda morning and with ladders procure from the fire department gained ad mission to the club quarters on th top floor of the building at 298 Mai street. Twelve of the club were be fore court this morning, charged wit gambling and Prosecutor George W Klett gave notice that he will als charge the president of the clu Robert Lewis, with conducting a plac resorted to for gambling. Attorne P. F. McDonough will represent th accused.

The police have been keeping tab on the Workman's club for some me. Early Sunday morning they eemed the time ripe for a raid or the place. Sergeants Hart and Johnson and Patrolmen Howley, Moore, John Carlson, Litkie, Charles Anderson organized squads and went to the place. All avenues of escape were watched. A fire escape on the north side of the building held one officer, another watched a window while perched on a ladder and the inside men worked front and rear doors. When the big rush was made for the top the men were seated about tables. On the baize the police found a couple quarts of gin and whiskey, decks of cards and 50 cents. The stakes, if any, were not then running high. The frequenters were rounded up and taken to the police headquarters and nine secured their release on bail. Search revealed about $30. The alleged frequenters are George McDaniel, David Oglesby, John Fenderson, James Houston, David Brown, Richard Edwards, Edward Taylor, Frank Sellers, Morris Logan, George Jackson, Elmer Gaston and Theodore Blassingame. Bonds of $1... were given for their release.

Held Up By 2 Colored Men

LORAIN O NEWS
FEBRUARY 15, 1918

Tony Gission, 2252 Elyria-av, reported to the police this morning that he was held up and robbed at the east end of the East 28th-st subway last night about 7:30.

Two colored men did the job, Gission says. They jumped from the dark, dragged him on the ground and went through his pockets. They secured 76 cents in loot.

Crime - 1918

ARRESTS BY POLICE SHOW A DECREASE

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
JULY 1, 1918

There are Only Seven Cases Involving Violations of City Ordinances.

The monthly report of the police department in regard to arrests made and charges filed shows a considerable decrease in arrests, both city and state, over previous months, and an especially marked decrease in the number of cases coming under the jurisdiction of the city proper. There were only seven arrests made last month on charges coming under the jurisdiction of the city. The number of state cases totaled 130.

A part of the report on arrests on various charges follows: Disturbing the public peace, 11; drunk in a public place, 10; fighting, 4; theft (felony), 4; theft (misdemeanor), 8; vagrancy, 23; violating the speed law, 8; violating the dry zone law, 2.

Some of the city cases follow: Intruding on premises, 3; allowing stock to run at large, 2. There were only two other city cases appearing on the police blotter for the month of June.

Total arrests made by the police department for the month numbered 137.

They are distributed as follows: White males, 76; colored males, 34; white females, 7; colored females, 20.

Of the twenty-three vagrancy cases which were registered during the month, 11 were white males, 6 were colored males, 1 was a white female and the remaining were colored females, numbering 5 in all.

The vagancy cases show a considerable decrease in number as compared with the preceding months. Vice cases are also becoming less numerous as the police continue their activities. They are receiving hearty co-operation from the federal and county authorities and together they are gradually bringing cases of this character to a minimum.

The ambulance was only called for service seven times during the month, this also showing a considerable decline in the number of runs registered during previous months.

The patrol wagon made 147 trips.

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORDER
JUNE 4, 1918

BYESVILLE NEGRO SAID TO HAVE TOTED GUN

Charged with carrying concealed weapons, Chauncey Early, colored, said to be of Byesville, was arrested at Cambridge Monday at the request of local authorities and brought here in the afternoon by Police Chief Arter. "Spot" Williams, also colored, was painfully injured by a discharge from the gun last Thursday, the bullet striking him in the leg. The alleged accident occurred in the rear of the Holden property on South Fourth street.

ARRESTED WHITE SAILORS DISGUISED AS NEGROES

Colonial Beacon
Mar. 23, 1918.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of Church and Queen streets Wednesday night about 7:30 o'clock when three United States sailors, all white men with their faces blacked up to disguise them as Negroes, were placed under arrest. The men had made a good job of camouflaging themselves and it took the sharp eye of a colored man whose suspicions were aroused by their actions to detect that they were white men under disguise. The police was notified and the colored-white men placed under arrest.

Possible Sequel To Crime Wave.

The police may find in the arrest of these men the possible sequel to the crime wave that has swept over this city since the outbreak of the war. Further investigation in this direction might also reveal the real identity of the "Negro" who has waylaid and assaulted so many white women in the Ghent and Park Place localities during the past six months.

A singular phase of the incident is that no mention of the detection and arrest of these men was made in the morning paper Thursday. This paper has been most persistent of the two Norfolk dailies in proclaiming that the mysterious crimes committed here recently were perpetrated by Negroes.

TEN YEARS IN PEN FOR NEGRO MAN WHO SNATCHED A PURSE

Advertiser
3-19-18

A negro purse-snatcher, William Edwards, who one night last fall, is said to have seized Mrs. Florrie Fallon near the corner of Sayre and Clayton streets, as she was going home from work at the Coffee House, was tried Monday in the circuit court on the charge of highway robbery and found guilty. He was given ten years in the pentientiary.

The negro, it seems, followed Mrs. Fallon from the business district and when near her home seized her and wrenched the purse from her hands. It contained only a trifling sum. Mrs. Fallon screamed and the man ran off down the street. She had presence of mind, however, to remember his features and dress and gave the police a good description of him. The man was apprehended and identified by the woman at police headquarters. He denied his guilt.

COLORED BOYS TAKEN IN CLEAN-UP DRAGNET

Eighteen Arrested and Jailed Saturday Night When Crap Game Is Raided.

TERRE HAUTE IND TRIBUNE
MAY 26, 1918

The temptation to "roll the dice" was too strong for a number of the colored boys to resist Saturday evening and as a result eighteen of them were sent to jail, charged with gambling and visiting a gambling house. The round-up of crap-shooters occurred at the place conducted by Claude Anderson, located at Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue. Sergeants Barry and Deer and Motor Officers Cox and Doyle raided the place shortly after 7 o'clock Saturday evening and in addition to rounding up the crowd of crap-shooters they found five dice and $2.95 in money on the table. There was also a "kitty" containing a small sum of money, but this was not unlocked by the officers.

Claude Anderson, 22, was charged with keeping a gaming house. The following men were charged with gambling: William Watkins, 25; Oliver Freeman, 34; Lucian Bays, 34; Mentis Brown, 27; Spencer Anderson, 20; Sylvester Longman, 21; Charles Dunn, 24. Charges of visiting a gaming house were preferred against the following: William Phillips, 35; Elliott Greenleaf, 18; Henry Heard, 37; Whitfield Morrow, 21; Alphonso Kendall, 28; Harry Alsum, 32; Scott Bowen, 38; Perry Cunningham, 37; John L. Robinson, 20; James Baga, 25. All of the men were colored with the exception of Baga, who claimed that he was a Mexican.

BRUSHES WHITE WOMAN; OFFICERS ARREST HER

Sun
11-3-18

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Last week Mrs. Lee Campbell, one of the teachers in the Bortrecht High School, was arrested on one of the suburban cars. While entering the car in the midst of a crowd, Mrs. Campbell rubbed against a white lady and possibly entered the first car. Officers of the peace were on the car and they arrested Mrs. Campbell and carried her to the station house, where she was notified to appear for trial the next morning. She appeared, and the case was dismissed on the ground that Mrs. Campbell had committed no offense, but had been unjustly treated. Hon. W. H. Foote represented Mrs. Campbell.

The Freeman
2-9-12

"MOVE ON"

Was The Order Given To Anna Clarey

ELYRIA O TELEGRAM
MAY 28, 1918

Anna Clarey, colored, signed a warrant in municipal court for Carrie Smith, colored, charging the latter with assault on Monday night. Anna aliegedly cut Carrie on the head. After her arrest Carrie told the police that she simply slapped Anna and that she struck her head against a door in warding off the slap. Carrie was released on an appearance bond.

Carrie Smith at her hearing in municipal court denied cutting Anna Clarey, to whom she gave a home for two weeks and who quarreled with her constantly for no apparent excuse. She told the court that Anna sustained the scalp wound by falling against a door or the fence when the defendant pushed or slapped her for using improper names towards her. After the hearing the defendant was dismissed and the plaintiff was told to get her clothes and move.

JUDGE ABERNETHY SPEAKS AT MEETING OF COLORED LEAGUE

BIRMINGHAM LABOR HERALD
MARCH 1918

Speeches by White and Colored Leaders Features of Meeting of Colored Citizens' League

At the regular monthly meeting of the Colored Citizens' league last night several addresses were made by prominent white men of this community. A patriotic speech was made to the gathering by Dr. Frank Willis Barnett, in which he explained the issues at stake in this war and urged the negroes to realize that it was not only the white people that were concerned in the struggle, but that the colored people had an equal interest at heart.

Judge H. B. Abernethy of the municipal court addressed the negroes on the question of criminality and gave advice on how to eliminate the criminal element. A court committee was appointed by the executive officer of the league.

Among others making short talks were Dr. A. M. Brown, W. B. Dixon, Dr. J. H. Eason, Dr. W. J. Turner, Dr. J. B. Carter, Dr. J. A. Bray, and Dr. R. H. Haynes Oscar W. Adams, president of the league, presided.

COUNTERFEITER IS LOCAL NEGRO

Harry Robinson is Held Under $3000 Bail for U. S. Court

HARRISBURG PA COURIER,
MAY 12, 1918

Philadelphia, May 11.—On a charge of counterfeiting, Harry Robinson, a negro of Harrisburg, was held under $3000 bail for court today by United States Commissioner Long in the Federal Building.

He was arrested this morning at Second and South streets by Smith and McGoldrick, policemen, after he had been chased by an angry shopkeeper.

The latter, Mrs. Rose Leopold, 185 South street, declared that the negro had purchased a short for 95 cents for which he gave what purported to be a $5 bill. He was given $4.05 in change and left hurriedly.

A closer inspection of the note disclosed to Mrs. Leopold that it was one of the new one dollar greenbacks with the numeral 5 pasted over the 1. When searched a $10 note raised to $20 was found in his possession, the police reported.

The secret service authorities were notified and a visit was made to the prisoner's home, where, it was testified, the police found a complete outfit for raising the denomination of notes.

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
JUNE 2, 1918

NEGRO SAVED FROM MOB.

Suspected Wicks Murder at Parsons, Kas., Brought Here.

While officers held back a mob bent upon vengeance, John H. Winfield, negro, 36 years old, suspected of having killed all the members of one family at Parsons, Kas., November 13, was spirited from the county jail there last night and rushed to Kansas City. He will be taken to the state prison at Lansing until the mob spirit dies down.

Winfield, a coach cleaner, was arrested following a gun fight two weeks ago. The caliber of the guns he used then, and their numbers, and the gun used in the Wicks family murder, resulted in suspicion that he is guilty of the brutal crime.

The discovery became public and mob spirit was soon aroused, resulting in a crowd forming before the Labette county jail. Sheriff James Elam sent deputies out to talk to leaders of the mob, then slipped the prisoner out the back way into an automobile, assisted by Jack Searls, special agent for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. They sped to Erie, Kas., where they boarded a "Katy" train for this city.

Word from Parsons is that evidence is strong against the negro.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

NEGRO HELD FOR ATTACK WITH KNIFE

MIDDLETOWN O SIGNAL
MAY 20. 1918

A young lady Miss Sara Louise Wilson, a junior at Miami University while out walking near Oxford was attacked by a negro Robert Burton aged 32. Joseph Garretson, a Cincinnati young man, was her companion and came to her assistance. They fought off the negro who had a knife with which he was gathering greens. They were walking in a lonely and unfrequented region when the negro boldly approached. They finally escaped from him but reported the case to the mayor of Oxford who sent Marshal Sheard to arrest the negro. He resisted and was beaten over the head and taken into custody. He was identified by the girl and Garretson, the latter helping to arrest him. Lynching talk became loud when the facts became public, but the marshal succeeded in escaping with the prisoner to Hamilton where he was confined. He is a bad man, has been in the penitentiary, and was recently released from the state hospital for the insane.

NEGRO IS ACCUSED

MIDDLETOWN O SIGNAL
APRIL 24, 1918

Of Stealing Money From His Companion

Wm. Sherman and Robert Jones, both colored, were arrested last night charged with intoxication. Jones is also charged with stealing about $9 from Sherman.

It seems that there two with another negro were walking near the Manual Training building when Jones and his companion suddenly attacked Sherman, threw him down and took the money from him. The police were called but one fellow got away before they arrived.

The alleged thieves overlooked $30 which Sherman carried in his shoe.

NEGRO BURGLARS SENT TO PRISON

CAMDEN N J COURIER
APRIL 18. 1918

Broke Into Parkside Homes, Being Later Arrested in Burlington County

Judge Kates in Criminal Court this morning sentenced Wardner Nichens to not less than or more than seven years and Harrry Fields, from eighteen months to seven years in State prison on their entering pleas of guilty to breaking into the homes of Contractor Edward Blizzard and Mrs. May in the Parkside district a couple of years ago.

Both are negroes and have just completed a term in State prison for a similar offense in Burlington county. It was urged that as they had already served a sentence and that they had not taken very much anyhow, but the Court said it didn't make any difference whether the amount of the loot was great or small, the real offense lay in breaking into the house. However, Judge Kates had been in communication with the State prison authorities and he had been informed both were model inmates. That went a great way toward the sentence not being more severe.

John C. and Walter Graham were fined $5 and $75 respectively for purloining an auto and taking a joy ride with a couple of women. Mr. Wolverton said it was such cases as this that often led to accident and even death. He spoke of theyoung men having excellent parents, or never being in trouble before. The Court gave the defendants some sage advice, especially with reference to their duty toward their parents. Lawyer Malcolm B. Webster represented the defendants.

Michel Ferranti was fined $75 for having a revolver in his possession, an offense which the Grand Jury Recently inveighed against.

Bessie Jones, a negress, and a veritable study in black of Sis Hopkins, pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house downtown, here all sorts were alleged to have consorted. It was represented that the woman is in the last stages of tuberculosis and sentence was held in abeyance for the time being.

NEGRO ARRESTED IN FIGHT WITH OFFICER

HAMILTON O NEWS
JUNE 3, 1918

Louis Breckenridge, 26, colored, was arrested at Second and Walnut street Saturday night about 8 o'clock by Officer Heiser and after a severe battle was taken to headquarters and locked up.

For some time past Breckenridge, police say, has been annoying the children about St. Joseph's School by unnecessarily exposing his body and making vile statements. Saturday night the officer in plain clothes caught him.

In attempting to make the arrest the officer was struck several times by the negro, who fought violently. A large crowd gathered and the negro was severely beaten. The officer sustained a bruised hand and a sore mouth. Dr. Cook and Officers Huber and Morton went to the scene of the melee in the Ford and assisted in arresting the man. When imprisoned he also faced the charge of resisting an officer.

COLORED MAN IS LOCKED UP AS HE HAD REQUESTED

ZANESVILLE OHIO RECORDER
JUNE 1 1918

CHARLES MARTIN TOLD SHERIFF THERE WAS SOMETHING HATTER WITH HIS HEAD

A dullness, which closely resembles mid-summer lethargy, prevails at the court house these sultry days. No sessions of court have been held within the last few days and but few new cases have been filed. There is more or less work in all of the offices, but in mose cases it is of a routine character.

Requests His Own Arrest

Supplementing his request that he be locked up, with the statement that there is "something wrong with my head" Charles Martin, colored, asked Sheriff Evans Thursday to place him in confinement. While the sheriff thought that Martin was probably telling the truth as to his mental condition, he suggested that he go to a physicion for examination which he did. The report of the physician received Friday was to the effect that Martin was not "all there" mentally and upon receipt of the report the official telephoned to the Fair grounds where the man was employed and asked him to come in and be locked up, which he did. An affidavit of lunacy has been filed and he will probably be sent away for treatment.

Probate Court Notets

The will of Rachel P. Dover, late of Duncan Falls, has been probated. She leaves her propertw in Bloom township, Morgan county to J. T. Barr and Lizzie Barr, a brother and sister during their lifetime and at their deaths it goes to James D. Pyle, A. J. Moore, Edna M. Leasure, Benjamin T. Cain, Mary E. Wilson and Clara B. Shilling.

Eunice M. Baughman has filed her first and final account as guardian of Velma E. Baughman.

The will of Fred C. Fitz has been probated and Sophia Eichner has been appointed as executor.

W. C. Bateman administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Brown, has filed his first and final account.

R. S. Smith has filed his first and final account as administrator de bonis non of the estate of H. U. G. Weaver.

Pottery Equipment Sold

W. D. Haehnlen purchased pottery equipment to the extent of $421 at sheriff's sale Friday when the property of the Bohemian pottery was sold to satisfy a judgment in the attachment case of Ohio Fuel Supply Co., against the pottery company.

Real Estate Transfer

Harris H. Kennedy to Louise H. Pfister, lot 40 in West View addition; $200.

NEGRO ATTACKS WOMAN, ESCAPES

TOLEDO OHIO
MAY 31, 1918

Mrs. Sarah Steinfurth Screams, Black Runs When Citizens Respond.

Mrs. Sarah Steinfurth, 1030 Oakdale avenue, was attacked by a negro Thursday night.

The man grabbed her as she was passing the New York Central crossing on Oakdale avenue, at 10:30, dragged her into an alley and held his hand over her mouth. She released his hold and screamed. Citizens responded, and the negro ran.

George A. Duncan, a Canadian, told the police he was beaten and robbed of $76, Thursday night, in Walbridge park by a Detroit man who accompanied him to Toledo.

Robert Ulene of Jamestown, N. Y., stopped off in Toledo, Thursday and accepted the guidance of three men on a sightseeing trip. Near the postoffice they robbed him of his watch and $10.

A burglar entered the home of Miss Elizabeth Traub, 3306 Glenwood avenue, Thursday night, and took a watch and other jewelry while Miss Traub and her sister slept.

OFFICER GRA... FLEEING NEGRO

CANTON O REPOSITORY
MAY 18. 1918

Runs Into Arms Of ...ective As Victim Cries For Help.

Detective Pat Riffle was walking along Savannah avenue SE Monday night about 9:30 o'clock when he heard a man cry for help.

The cry came from some distance away, and, as he was hurrying toward the spot where the noise came from, a negro darted out of a side street and ran into him. Riffle seized him and, continuing on, encountered John Smith, negro, who said he had just been held up and robbed of $7.

Riffle sent the man he had arrested into headquarters, where he gave the name of Sam Reed. He then returned to the scene of the holdup at Sixth street and the Pennsylvania railroad SE and later arrested Charles Davis, another negro, who was identified as one of the holdup men by Smith. A third man, white, escaped, police say.

The two negroes denied being guilty of highway robbery when arraigned in police court Tuesday and their cases were continued. Smith, the victim of the robbery, declared he was thrown down on a sand pile and held and sand put in his mouth so he couldn't cry for help.

COLORED WOMEN RESIST OFFICERS

PASSAIC ... HERALD
MAY 27, 1918

Anna Jackson, of Oak street, and Mary Olmstead, of Philadelphia, both colored women, were sent to jail for six months by Judge Costello today for resisting policemen. It took a police sergeant and two officers to arrest them. In resisting arrest, they kicked and bit the officers, who were compelled to handle them roughly. They were finally subdued and hurried off to police headquarters in the patrol wagon.

Last night the two women made their appearance on Passaic street, near Columbia avenue, they approached two young men and asked them to go walking with them. The young men notified Sergeant Frank Vandernoven. With Patrolman Michael Carey and William Buckley, they followed the two women.

When Officer Carey approached them, they attempted to punch him. One of the women sank her teeth in the officer's hand.

The court told the defendants that Passaic will not tolerate women of ill repute.

HAMILTON O NEWS
JUNE 5. 1918

THE BRECKINRIDGE FAMILY.

Thomas Kinchloe, colored, swore out a warrant at the police station yesterday afternoon for Mrs. Rose Breckinridge colored, who he said cursed and threatened him. She was ordered to appear at 9 o'clocw a. m. today. She is the mother of Lewis Breckenridge, now in the Cincinnati Work House and the mother-in-law of Mrs. Lewis Breckenridge who was yesterday deported from the city.

Crime—1918

ARCH 26 1918

Negro Shot in Mullins.

Special to The State.

Mullins, March 25.—A little excitement was created in the town of Mullins last night when two negroes entered the store of John Nesbit in an intoxicated condition, and began cursing and to threaten Mr. Nesbitt. When they were ordered to leave the building Burney Bradley became very insolent and was fired upon by Mr. Nesbitt. Three shots were fired, one striking the negro just below the left knee and ranging down to the foot, the other inflicting a flesh wound in the right foot, neither of which is regarded as of a serious nature. No arrests were made, as it was regarded that Mr. Nesbitt fired in self-defense.

Negroes Push Victor's Head Through Car Window

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
JUNE 9, 1918

Traffic was held up in Wylie avenue at Fernando street, at 7 o'clock last evening, for 20 minutes while a car conductor, Anthony Byrne, and two Negroes were arguing about 1 cents change. The Negroes claimed that Byrne "short changed" them and in their insistence that he correct his alleged mistake they pushed him partly through a window of the car, shattering the window and scattering glass among a crowd that had congregated when the argument waxed hot.

After his head had been pushed through the window, Byrne called Wagonman Harry Miller of Central Police Station, who arrested the Negroes, Louis Bostwick, aged 30, of 76 Fullerton street, and Leroy Knox, aged 40, of 507 Webster avenue, and placed them in Central Police Station, charged with disorderly conduct.

TOLED[illegible] TO HERALD
MAY 24, 19[illegible]

SOLDIER AND POLICEMAN RESCUE ACCUSED NEGRO

Howard Shanks, 32, negro, [illegible] Canton street, was beaten by several men at Adams and Huron streets, early Friday.

They accused him of flourishing a knife. Policeman Lanman and a soldier rescued the negro. James Hanley, 30, Detroit, was arrested as one of the fighters.

SHREVEPORT [illegible] TIMES
OCTOBER 31, 1918

NEGRO DRAWS STIFF SENTENCE.

Sam High, negro, tried and found guilty ten days ago on a charge of violating the shipping act, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Webb in criminal district court, to serve 90 days on the parish farm and to pay a fine of $250 and costs. At the time of the trial High claimed to be afflicted with tuberculosis and the sentence was withheld, pending an investigation of the man's physical condition.

WILMINGTON O REPUBLICAN
JUNE 6, 1918

TAKEN TO PRISON.

Eluster Bray, colored, having pleaded guilty to indictment by the grand jury for burglary and larceny, was taken to the Mansfield Reformatory Tuesday, by Deputy Sheriff Kirk.

George Smith, an accomplice in the burglary and larceny with Bray and who also pleaded guilty, drew a penitentiary sentence and was taken Wednesday to Columbus to begin his term.

MORE MURDERS THAN EVER

A WOMAN DRIVES to the home of her divorced husband and shoots him after a brief quarrel over the custody of their child; a jury acquit her after a sensational trial. Other murder cases, sensational or obscure, end in acquittals. And the fact that the 7,450 killings reported in this country in 1916 led to but 107 legal executions seems to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* to have a direct bearing on the increasing murder-rate in this country. "The State permits the individual to kill with comparative immunity; practically the individual does not permit his State to kill in return." In his review of homicide figures in *The Spectator*, Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman points out that in the thirty-one large American cities which have been under an examination for a number of years the average murder-rate for 1916 was 9.2 per 100,000 of population against an average rate of 8.4 for the preceding five years. During the period 1911–1915 the male homicide-rate for the whole country was 10.7 as against a female homicide-rate of 2.9. Eleven out of every seventeen male murderers used firearms, as did half of the murderesses. These figures, says Mr. Hoffman, "indicate the practical value of more effective restrictions upon the use and possession of firearms and the urgency of more drastic methods of police supervision and control." The St. Louis *Republic* agrees with Mr. Hoffman on this point, declaring that "the revolver-carrying habit is something that will be taken up nationally in time, and as revolvers are brought under control, the homicide-rate will decrease." The Alabama editor already quoted calls attention to the commonly acknowledged fact that while woman kills less frequently than man, "when she does kill she goes free more readily than man does." No wonder, it is remarked, that Abe Martin's *Mrs. Lafe Bud* said there were a lot of things she wouldn't put up with, "if she was purty enough to get acquitted."

Even from the economic viewpoint it seems to Mr. Hoffman "certainly lamentable at a time when every adult life has a decidedly enhanced value there should be such a needless sacrifice of human life, which may be conservatively estimated at annually not less than 7,500 deaths for the continental United States." Yes, comments the Lincoln *Nebraska State Journal*, "these statistics are a discredit to the United States as they would be to any civilized nation. People, schools, churches—above all, the courts—should look to themselves for cause and cure."

Mr. Hoffman's table showing the number of homicides in thirty-one American cities, with their rate per 100,000 population, we reprint as follows from *The Spectator:*

Cities	Homicides	Rate	Cities	Homicides	Rate
Memphis, Tenn.	134	89.9	Minneapolis, Minn.	31	8.5
Atlanta, Ga.	59	31.0	Los Angeles, Cal.	41	8.1
New Orleans, La.	95	25.6	Pittsburg, Pa.	40	6.9
Nashville, Tenn.	29	24.8	Seattle, Wash.	23	6.6
Charleston, S. C.	14	23.1	Philadelphia, Pa.	110	6.4
Dayton, Ohio.	26	20.4	Buffalo, N. Y.	28	6.0
Savannah, Ga.	13	18.9	Spokane, Wash.	8	5.3
St. Louis, Mo.	124	16.4	New York, N. Y.	256	4.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.	58	14.1	Hartford, Conn.	5	4.5
San Francisco, Cal.	63	13.6	Boston, Mass.	30	4.0
Chicago, Ill.	330	13.2	Newark, N. J.	14	3.4
Louisville, Ky.	31	13.0	Providence, R. I.	8	3.1
Cleveland, Ohio.	85	12.6	Rochester, N. Y.	5	1.9
Washington, D. C.	38	10.4	Milwaukee, Wis.	8	1.8
Baltimore, Md.	54	9.2	Reading, Pa.	2	1.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	24	8.8		1,786	9.2

It will be noted that Memphis heads the list, as it did last year, and that the first five cities are all located in the South. Southern editors attribute the high murder-rate in their section to the existence of a large negro population in their cities. The Atlanta *Constitution* declares that the negroes of the Southern cities hold human life much more cheaply than do white people. For instance, "it very often happens that a negro who wouldn't dare kill a white man, when in the heat of passion or with a drink of liquor in his stomach and with a razor in his pocket, will unceremoniously cut the throat of a member of his own race." Another Southern paper, the Chattanooga *News*, observes that the homicide-rate is "too high, anyway, leaving the negro out of it." Besides, it adds, this is no excuse. The South should not play "the baby act," but ought rather "to manifest its capacity for self-government." "A consistent and persistent campaign of education for enforcing the law would doubtless result in a much more favorable showing," concludes *The News;* "let's try it." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which admits that the 1916 death-rate from violence is bad enough, declares that the vital statistics used by Mr. Hoffman are misleading. It gives Memphis only 16 murders actually committed in the city, and 128 in and out of the city, but credited to Memphis. The city's bad reputation for murders is attributed by this editor to the fact that "there is more killing in the vicinity of Memphis than in any other Southern city," and the victims all come to Memphis hospitals to be treated and die in the city, where their deaths are charged up to the municipality. So, while *The Commercial Appeal* insists upon a reduced homicide-rate among both whites and negroes in Memphis and expects the elimination of the city's saloons and gambling-houses to give 1917 a much better record than 1916, it feels likewise bound to "insist that our country friends learn to adjust their difficulties without resorting to hip-pocket hardware." The Nashville *Tennessean*, which admits the authenticity of Mr. Hoffman's figures, is pleased at the [illegible] in the Nashville murder-rate from the preceding year and generously offers the following explanation of the many murders in the sister Tennessee city:

"Memphis is peculiarly situated, being on the border-lines of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi. This fact is responsible in large measure for the great number of murders in that city. Persons from other States go to Memphis; if they fall into evil company and commit crimes, they feel they have a good opportunity to escape justice by fleeing, within a few minutes, across the line into another State. The river traffic there brings in a mixed populace from all parts of the country, north and south. Memphis is holding crime to the minimum, considering the unusual conditions in that city.

"Nashville deplores the commission of the crime of murder, as does any other city. It is not a good recommendation for a city to have murders committed within its borders, but conditions as to populace and the industrial situation should always be taken into consideration when comparing these crimes."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Dayton, Ohio, is sixth on Mr. Hoffman's list, but showed the greatest gain in the homicide-rate over the preceding year. This is explained by the editor of the Dayton *News* as being due to the large floating population which came with the great munitions boom of 1916, and in 1917 the number of homicides are said to have dropt to normal.

Some encouragement is found by editors in the lower suicide rate in 1916, and still more by the reported falling off in the number of lynchings in 1917, but the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* hears that police officials report a large increase of crime since the United States entered the war, and cites the fifteen bank-robberies in the Middle West during sixty days. Even tho the lynching figures show a decrease from those of the preceding year, democracy is shamed by the record of the causes which prompted most of them, says the Pittsburg *Gazette Times*. In 1917, reports Principal Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, thirty-six negroes and two white men were lynched. Eleven of the negroes were accused of attacks on women—the "usual crime"—the others of such trivial offenses as "not getting out of the road and being insolent," "disputing a white man's word," "stealing a goat," "accidentally killing a child by running automobile over it," "vagrancy," "writing insolent letters." All but two of the lynchings were in the South, Georgia and Texas leading with six each. The Grand Rapids *News* thinks that the record will be better next year, "for the war, with all its horrors and stirrings of natural passions, will breed more toleration."

Arrests of whites
Lead those of Blacks.
Montgomery 8-4-10
Dr Jukes 84 whites & 64
Negroes arrested 38 arrests for
Vagrancy 22 whites 16 Negroes
Constitution 8-5-10

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE